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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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FRANCE IS CONSERVATIVE

Felix Francois Faure Elected President of the Republic.

HIS FOURTEEN YEARS OF POLITICS

An Eminent Business Man of Havre, His Record Is Similar to That of His Predecessor.

APPARENT INDIFFERENCE OF THE PEOPLE

In the National Assembly at Versailles the Noise Was Deafening, but There Was Only Silence Elsewhere.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 17.—M. Félix François Faure, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Seine-Inférieure, was elected to-day President of the French Republic to succeed M. Casimir-Perier.

The day was quiet. Nothing in the appearance or demeanor of the people, either in Paris or Versailles, indicated that the country was on the point of an election to the highest office in its power. A force of soldiers was massed at each of the railway stations, and four sappers and miners guarded each railway bridge and grade crossing between Paris and Versailles, but nothing gave evidence of an extraordinary or unusual occasion.

FELIX FRANCOIS FAURE.
President of the French Republic.

Each detachment of soldiers at the stations and each guard of sappers and miners at the crossings was surrounded by an admiring group of small boys, but there was no more significant interest shown in the event of the day. Few persons arrived at Versailles before noon, but after that hour every train was packed with Senators, Deputies, newspaper reporters, and sightseers.

A small crowd, numbering perhaps 400, stood opposite the entrance to the palace through which the Senators and Deputies passed and watched them enter. There was no demonstration either at the station or at the palace.

At 11 o'clock a number of telegraph operators, with their apparatus, were installed in the palace, hundreds of attachés arrived, and the printing presses were made ready to record the official report of the proceedings of the National Convention. M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, accompanied by his official secretaries, started from Paris for Versailles at 8:50 o'clock this morning from the Montparnasse railway station, and upon his arrival here was conveyed to the palace in an open carriage.

Workmen had been engaged all night in fitting up the hall in the palace in which the National Assembly was to sit with furniture and hangings from the Garde Meuble. A force of 500 detectives arrived here from Paris early in the morning, and the strength of the regular police force was increased.

The National Assembly was called to order by M. Challemel-Lacour at 1:10 P. M. He announced the resignation of Casimir-Perier and read the articles of the Constitution regulating the election of a President.

As soon as he had ceased speaking, M. Michelin, Socialist, sprang to his feet and flourished a copy of a motion for revision of the Constitution, shouting "We ought not to have a President!"

M. de Baudry d'Asson, Legitimist, demanded to be heard, and, in spite of a storm of protests from all parts of the hall, insisted upon speaking from his place. He waved a document, which, he declared, contained a proposition to re-establish the monarchy. The protests were so vehement that they rendered M. de Baudry d'Asson's remarks inaudible. He placed the document upon the table, and it was contemptuously pushed aside by M. Challemel-Lacour. The Republicans and members of the Centre made the hall ring with cheers. Then M. de Baudry d'Asson produced a volume containing the rules governing the proceedings of the National Convention, and demanded a hearing respecting breaches of the regulations. The President remained obdurate, and the Legitimist, seeing that his efforts to make a speech were hopeless, finally subsided.

Lots were drawn at 1:17 o'clock P. M. for thirty-six scrutators to supervise the balloting. Then came drawing of lots to see what letter the voting should begin with. As was the case last June, the letter "L" was drawn, and M. Labarthe, Moderate Republican, was enabled for the second time to begin balloting for a President.

During the drawing interest was centred in the lobbies, where the members of the Right were holding a caucus. The result of the caucus was a decision to support M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The latter held a hurried conference with M. Paul Deschanel, who expressed his opinion that the first ballot would be without result and that the second ballot would depend upon whether M. Faure would withdraw in favor of Waldeck-Rousseau.

When the name of M. Mirman, Socialist, was called, there was no response, that Deputy being a soldier garrisoned at Vincennes, and the Colonel of his regiment having refused to grant him a furlough. The Socialists raised a tremendous uproar because M. Mirman's vote was not recorded.

Another cause of Socialistic fury was the refusal of the Government to release Gérault-Richard, who is in prison for insulting President Casimir-Perier, and was elected a Deputy while in prison. Deputy Carnaud, who was arrested in Boanne on Tuesday, was released to-day and voted in the Assembly, as did also MM. Rouanet and Jaurès, who were recently expelled from the Chamber.

When M. Toussaint (Socialist) deposited his vote in the urn he cried "Vive la Révolution Sociale!" and when the name of M. Avez (Social Revolutionist) was called he refused to vote, but shouted from his seat, "Abstention from voting means dissolution. Down with the Presidency!"

The voting was a slow process. It was conducted as upon the occasion of the election of M. Casimir-Perier, last June, each Deputy and Senator in response to his name walking to the platform, depositing his ballot in an urn, and returning to his seat. While the voting was in progress the members of the Assembly indulged in electioneering for their respective candidates. The balloting began at 1:20 P. M. and lasted until 3:30. The counting and revising of the votes took another hour, and the result was officially announced at 4:30 P. M., as follows:

Brisson, 338.
Faure, 244.
Waldeck-Rousseau, 184.
Scattering, 28.

Total number of votes cast, 794; necessary to elect, 398.

The scattering votes included 6 for Méline, 4 for Dupuy, 2 for Cavaignac, 2 for Loubet, and 1 for Henri Rochefort.

When the result of the vote was proclaimed, the members again fell to electioneering and speculating upon the outcome of the second ballot.

The open advocacy of the candidacy of M. Brisson by the Socialists did much harm to his chances. Over 100 Conservative Senators and Deputies divided their vote between Faure and Waldeck-Rousseau rather than cast them with the Socialists, whereas these votes might for the greater part have gone to Brisson.

Brisson and Waldeck-Rousseau both voted, and the venerable Pierre Blanc, Union Republican, the eldest member of the Chamber of Deputies, received an ovation as he walked to the urn and deposited his ballot.

At 2:30 P. M. the betting stood even on Brisson, two to one each against Waldeck-Rousseau and Faure, and ten to one against all the other candidates who have been mentioned.

M. Millerand handed to President Challemel-Lacour a letter addressed to the President of the National Convention and signed by Deputy Mirman, protesting against his detention in the barracks at Vincennes preventing him from casting his vote for President. M. Mirman characterized his treatment as contrary to all precedent and declared that it was unconstitutional.

When M. de Baudry d'Asson voted he shouted: "Vive France Catholique! Vive le Roi!"

The "rallied" Republicans, at a meeting just prior to the convening of the Assembly, decided to vote for M. Faure. The Centre held a meeting, but did not decide upon any candidate.

After the announcement of the vote, it was rumored that M. Waldeck-Rousseau would withdraw his candidacy in favor of M. Faure, and M. Cavaignac set on foot a movement designed to deprive M. Faure of some fifty votes, which, it was believed, would elect M. Brisson. M. Cavaignac caused bulletins to be distributed in the lobbies in behalf of himself, in the hope of making the running clear for M. Brisson by taking the wavering supporters of M. Faure. Many members believed that if M. Cavaignac's scheme were successful a third ballot would be necessary, while others thought that the successful working of the scheme would elect Brisson.

The second ballot was taken in semi-darkness, and the galleries were, in consequence, almost emptied. The hall was wretchedly lighted, and many of the spectators, as well as a number of Senators and Deputies, sought the lobbies.

The announcement of the second ballot was made amid a terrible din. The Brissonites were so busy groaning, cheering, and reproaching their neighbors that they paid no attention to Challemel-Lacour when he rose

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A VICTORY FOR MR. PLATT

William Brookfield Defeated in the Republican Committee.

LAUTERBACH TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

His Speech Drives Some Anti-Platt Men from the Meeting—They Were Not There to be Lectured.

Like a gripman on a cable car, pushing down the clamps, Thomas C. Platt adjusted his grip on the Republican local machine last night by bringing about the election of Edward Lauterbach as temporary Chairman of the Republican County Committee, which met for the first time in Fifth Avenue Hall, 27 West Forty-second Street.

As indicated in The New-York Times yesterday, the contest on the question of the Chairmanship, which has been going on for weeks between the Platt men and the friends of William Brookfield, was substantially settled in the selection of the temporary Chairman.

All those at the meeting knew that various Assembly district contests would prevent the permanent organization of the committee last night, and therefore when William Brookfield and Edward Lauterbach, who was the Platt candidate, were put in nomination for temporary Chairman, it was known there and then that issue was joined on the Platt and anti-Platt lines.

The Platt men won, and none of the opponents of Mr. Platt claimed anything else, so far as the temporary organization was concerned.

The features of the evening were the remarkable speech made by Mr. Lauterbach and the departure from the hall of some prominent Brookfield men on account of that speech. Their departure was made when Mr. Lauterbach was half through his speech, a speech which was an unpleasant one for the friends of the defeated candidate for the temporary Chairmanship and the Union League Club to listen to.

The small hall was densely crowded. When Mr. Brookfield, who was the Chairman of the County Committee last year, went up on the platform to call the meeting to order there was a demonstration that indicated that nothing but the iron hand of machine "bossism" could defeat him. But the iron hand with its gripman's hold was there.

William H. Ten Eyck, who was Secretary of the County Committee for 1894 through the influence of William Brookfield and his friends, and who through Mr. Platt's influence was made Chief Clerk of the Common Council a few days ago, acted as Secretary last night. All his political friends friends voted against Mr. Brookfield.

The roll call showed that there were only two absentees. There was then no loss of time. Gen Anson G. McCook quickly, and in a few well chosen words, placed Mr. Brookfield in nomination for temporary Chairman. In a much longer speech, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, who is very much interested in the development of Upper New-York, placed Edward Lauterbach in nomination in a speech which was full of praise of the man.

The issue was thus plainly joined. There was no fogginess or evasion. It was anti-Platt with the Brookfield men and Platt with the Lauterbach men. Mr. Brookfield modestly vacated the chair and turned it over to ex-Police Justice Charles A. Flammer.

Mr. Lauterbach was nominated as being from the Eighth Assembly District. Last year he represented his home district, the Twenty-first, on the committee, but to this year's committee a solid Brookfield delegation was sent from the Twenty-first District, and then Cornelius Van Cott put him in his delegation from the Eighth Assembly District.

The nominations of Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Lauterbach were the only ones made for temporary Chairman, and when the roll was called, Mr. Brookfield received 62 votes and Mr. Lauterbach 85.

Mr. Flammer declared Mr. Lauterbach elected temporary Chairman.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, a Brookfield man, and L. L. Van Allen, a Lauterbach man, were appointed a committee to escort him to the chair. Both Messrs. Brookfield and Lauterbach had been excused from voting on the result at their own request.

Once in the chair, Mr. Lauterbach began a speech, which came in for various comments from the anti-Platt men. Such remarks as "He thinks he's permanent Chairman," and "He's lecturing us" were heard all over the hall.

Mr. Lauterbach told the committee that he was very thankful for his election, and added:

"I have but one regret in thanking you for your suffrage, and that is that circumstances have so conspired as to render it necessary that any one should be elected in opposition to the man who has borne himself so bravely and with so much self-sacrifice and devotion as the President of the County Committee for 1894, William Brookfield.

It is now again necessary that changes be made in the local Republican organization, and that new men be brought to the front.

There are reasons that justify the change that has taken place to-night. The nomination of Mr. Brookfield itself, without the incidents that surrounded it, would have called, perhaps, for a unanimous vote in his favor, but we are creatures of sentiment, and, unhappily, those who were his friends, his mistaken friends, I believe, chose to surround that candidacy with circumstances that rendered it impossible that he should be elected.

It was alleged, and the statement was sent broadcast, that his election meant the defeat and downfall of other noble and excellent Republicans in the City and State of New-York, [mainly Mr. Platt;] that your fiat in favor of Mr. Brookfield meant your verdict against men equally competent in the counsels of the party, and equally entitled to honor, respect, and appreciation. It became essential for the great majority of the party in the City of New-York to resent the notion that, in doing just honor to William Brookfield, corresponding dishonor and degradation would be inflicted upon other men equally important. It was to resent this notion that some one was selected, inferior, perhaps, in ability, but of whom it could not be said that his election would cast a bar sinister on the escutcheon of other Republicans, whose records have been pure and worthy of approbation.

"He is rubbing it in," said a gentleman to Gen. Collis.

"He is," said Gen. Collis, taking his hat and coat and making his way toward the door.

Almost at the same moment Cornelius N. Bliss and Gen. Samuel Thomas rose from their seats and proceeded toward the door.

Gen. Thomas quietly and politely interrupted the Temporary Chairman in his speech, and said:

"I did not come here to be lectured for my vote, and therefore I beg to be excused from further attendance at this meeting."

Gen. Thomas, Gen. Collis, and Mr. Bliss then walked out of the hall.

Mr. Lauterbach went on with his speech, and made it plain that he was against the Union League Club on the ground of class and racial distinctions. He spoke highly of the Republican Club, and then continued as follows:

We are gathered as Republicans, representing 120,000 voters, and we come to announce the doctrine that they are entitled to fair play in the distribution of the offices, locally and in the State. We are not here to deny the influences for good that came to us in the last municipal election from other organizations, which stood by us in the fight against Tammany Hall, but we should and must secure fair recognition.

Some of Mr. Lauterbach's hearers thought this was an intimation to Mayor Strong that he must give Mr. Platt patronage or expect a fight.

Protests were then read from the First, Second, Eighth, and Tenth Assembly Districts. The contest from the Seventh was leveled right against Mr. Lauterbach.

George Wanmaker, who had previously mildly intimated to Mr. Lauterbach that he was talking too much, wnated the contests referred to a committee for an immediate report.

Then a proposition was made to refer the contests to a Committee on Contested Seats, to report next Monday night.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, Alfred R. Page, and others fought valiantly against the project of having all the contests subjected to such a settlement as an adjournment until next Monday night would afford.

With delightful sarcasm, Gen. McCook explained to Mr. Lauterbach that it would certainly not be the opinion of those who elected him or himself that there should be any unseemly haste in determining the contests. He thought that an adjournment for two weeks from last night would be best, in order to give the committee a chance to investigate the subject fully. He reminded Mr. Lauterbach that the temporary Chairman himself was among those who had contested seats.

Mr. Lauterbach, in defense of his position, said that if the only question involved in the matter was that involved in his election, it could all be settled in half an hour. He quietly brushed aside all questions as to his own rights in a manner that won admiration for his coolness, if not for his judgment. But then a man who has called upon Mr. Platt as many nights as Mr. Lauterbach has since the election is in a position to say various things to a Platt County Committee.

Julius M. Mayer and others in the anti-Platt group argued against an adjournment until next Monday night, but it was of no use.

Ex-Judge Hall simply moved that an adjournment be taken subject to the call of the Chair, and despite a point of order made by C. N. Bovee, Jr., the motion was carried.

Mr. Lauterbach then announced the Committee on Contested Seats, which he was authorized to appoint. As first announced, this committee was made up of George W. Wanmaker, George B. Dean, Charles A. Berrian, Gen. McCook, and L. L. Van Allen.

Gen. McCook refused to serve on account of business engagements. Mr. Mayer called attention to the impropriety of putting Mr. Van Allen on the committee, because his delegation is under contest.

Mr. Lauterbach saw the justice of this presently and named Dr. E. J. Palmer in Mr. Van Allen's place and Mr. Mayer in Gen. McCook's place.

In this committee Mr. Mayer is the only Brookfield man. The others are all for Lauterbach.

In securing the election of Mr. Lauterbach, all the old-time machine men—Messrs. Patterson, Gibbs, (Mr. Murray's substitute,) Hilliard, Wanmaker, Reisenweber, Ten Eyck, and some recent converts like Abraham Gruber—were the main instruments. All the best-known Republican friends of Mayor Strong were in favor of Mr. Brookfield's re-election.

Mr. Platt will now hold his victory of last night, as well as his grip on the Legislature, over Mayor Strong with the very probable result that the man in the Mayor's chair will simply smile at him and tell him to go his way. As public opinion was back of Mayor Strong's election, he feels sure it will be back of him in his effort to get satisfactory legislation.

After Cornelius N. Bliss and Gen. Thomas returned from last night's meetings, they both expressed indignation at Mr. Lauterbach's remarks.

A JOINT RESOLUTION MISSING

A Sensation About the West Virginia Legislature's Action as to Debt.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 17.—The joint resolution passed by the House of Delegates on Tuesday, declining to appoint Commissioners to treat with the Virginia Debt Commissioners in regard to the alleged West Virginia debt, has mysteriously disappeared.

Mr. Brady, a member of the House of Delegates, was appointed to communicate the passage of the resolution to the Senate, but he did not discharge that duty, and has left the city without doing so. The disappearance of the resolution and Mr. Brady has created a great sensation.

A ROCHESTER MAN'S DEATH

G. L. Carter Killed in Mexico by His Horse Falling Upon Him.

VICTORIA, Mexico, Jan. 17.—G. L. Carter, an American, claiming to be a wholesale merchant of Rochester, N. Y., arrived here several days ago and left for a small town south of here for the purpose of buying extensive valuable timber lands.

Advices have just reached here that he met with a fatal accident by his horse falling upon him as he was on his way back to this place.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President has approved the Military Academy Appropriation act; acts to provide American registers for the steamer Empress, owned in Philadelphia and hereafter to be called Laurada; for the steamers Claribel and Athos, owned in New-Jersey, and for the barks Linda of North Carolina and Archer of Washington; also an act repealing and amending certain sections of the revised statutes relating to the registry of vessels; an act to establish a lighthouse at the outer end of South Jetty, Galveston, Texas, and a joint resolution authorizing Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy, to accept the decoration of the Grand Cross of Naval Merit conferred by the King of Spain.

Shot Himself to Avoid Arrest.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., Jan. 17.—Harry W. Beegle committed suicide this evening at the residence of his brother by shooting himself through the head. Beegle was a traveling salesman for W. K. Gillespie, a wholesale grocer, of Pittsburg. Shortage in his accounts was the cause. An officer called upon him to serve a warrant for his arrest. When the officer approached, Beegle shot himself. He was forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

The Mayor to Visit Philadelphia.

Mayor Strong will go to Philadelphia on Saturday on business, and will return on Monday. In his absence John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen, will for the first time be Acting Mayor.

MEN STILL HOLDING OUT

All Efforts of State Arbitrators Failed Yesterday.

CARS AGAIN STONED BY MOBS

The Mayor Urged to Compel the Companies to Operate Their Lines Indignation Meeting.

MEN FROM OTHER CITIES QUIT WORK

Police Officials Declare They Are Satisfied with What the Force Has Done.

No further progress was made yesterday toward the settlement of the trolley strike in Brooklyn.

The De Kalb Avenue Road resumed operations with its old men in charge early in the morning.

Negotiations between President Wicker of the Broadway line and his men were abruptly broken off last night.

The Atlantic Avenue Company has again refused to arbitrate, and President Norton said he would never give in.

The Brooklyn City Road is also struggling to resume with new motormen and conductors.

There were desertions from the ranks of the non-union men. They returned to their homes in other cities at the expense of the strikers.

Mayor Schieren was sick last night, and there was no further indication from him of the course he intended to pursue.

The question in Brooklyn now is, Can the police properly protect the roads?

Police Commissioner Welles said yesterday, after consultation with Mayor Schieren, that the police were able to deal with the situation.

ARBITRATORS' EFFORTS FAILED

President Wicker Will Start Cars Today with Non-Union Men.

The negotiations that were pending the whole of yesterday, looking to a settlement of the strike on the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad, were brought to an abrupt termination last night, when the Executive Board of the strikers refused to accept the concessions offered by President Wicker of that road. The latter declares he will operate his cars to-day with non-union men.

The final proceedings took place last night in the apartments of the Arbitration Commissioners at the St. George Hotel. The full board was present, as were also President Wicker and Superintendent Harris of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad. The committee from the strikers arrived at 8:30 P. M., and consisted of Master Workman Connelly, Secretary John Giblin, Patrick J. Collins, and William C. Holcombe of the Executive Board.

The meeting was held behind closed doors and lasted for upward of an hour. At the expiration of that time the strikers' committee came out with very red faces and a disconcerted air, and stated that all efforts to reach an agreement were off, and that the tie-up would continue as before.

Commissioners Purcell and Feeney and President Wicker gave to a reporter for The New-York Times this version of the proceedings:

The men demanded that the number of "trippers" be reduced, and the number of men at $2 a day be increased. This the railroad company refused to accede to, on the ground of the glut of travel during the early morning and early evening hours.

As a compromise, President Wicker offered the committee the following concession:

In place of all reference to all compensation for "trippers" it is agreed that no tripper shall be paid less than $1.50 a day.

In place of all reference to the conditions surrounding the making of time-tables it is agreed that the tables shall be posted by 8 o'clock every day. Each shall carry on the margin the following words:

"If the employes of the company can make and submit a time-table that will serve the public as well as the table posted, without increasing the expenses of operating the day's table, or altering the headway, the table of the men shall be accepted in lieu of the company's table."

The committee thought this proposition of the company eminently fair, but the trouble arose when it was asked if the entire 700 men, employed on the road, and now out on strike, could all go back in the morning.

President Wicker replied in the negative. He had hired 100 men to take strikers' places, and they would have to be provided for. He made a proposition that he would put one-half these new men on the regular or $2-a-day list, a quarter on the "tripper" list, and a quarter on the extra list.

The strikers' committee absolutely refused to continue the negotiations unless all the men could have their old places, and the proceedings came to a sudden end.

"We do not regard the failure of the effort to secure an agreement as conclusive," said Arbitration Commissioner Purcell. "We shall not abandon our efforts to effect a settlement. We think that Mr. Wicker made a very fair proposition, and regret that the men could not see their way clear to accept it."

"Had we been successful in this direction," said Commissioner Feeney, "we had hoped that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad could have been induced to accept similar terms of settlement. We devoted our entire attention to-day to the endeavor to adjust the difficulties with the Brooklyn, Queens County, and Suburban. We have made no plans for to-morrow."

President Wicker said: "It looks to me as if the committee from the men said 600 men shall not be employed to-morrow, because 75 or 100 men will be temporarily laid off. We shall not enter into any further negotiations with the strikers. What we have done was at the request of the Board of Arbitration. We shall start our lines to-morrow."

BIG MOBS ATTACKED CARS.

Not Enough Police to Protect Them—Had to Stop Running.

The storm centre of the railroad strike shifted yesterday to the twelve blocks in Halsey Street, between Broadway and Nostrand Avenue.

The occasion of the changes was an at-

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PART OF THE BRICK WALL FELL

Debris from Mr. O'Keefe's House on Park Avenue Crashed Upon an Extension to Banker Barnes's Dwelling.

A section of the outer wall of a four-story brownstone house at 428 Park Avenue, occupied by Alfred J. O'Keefe and his family, fell with a crash at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The débris fell upon the roof of an extension of Banker William D. Barnes's house, 86 West Fifty-sixth Street.

The crash sent the O'Keefes rushing out into the street in a state of great alarm. They were joined there a moment later by the three children of Mr. Barnes, a nurse, and several other servants, who had been frightened almost into hysterics by hearing the children rush through the house from their playroom in the extension, screaming "Oh, Hurry! the next house is falling down!"

The house occupied by the O'Keefes was built twelve years ago and is a thoroughly solid and substantial structure. There is nothing flimsy or unsafe about the construction of its outer walls, which are four bricks thick.

A lineman, who was putting up telephone wires on the roof about a year ago drove several big hooks through the roofing and into the wall, and afterward had to take them out again. He neglected to plug the holes, and in course of time the rain water draining into them soaked into the wall and rotted the mortar between the outer layer and the three inner layers of bricks.

The inner part of the wall remained. The bricks of the outer casing, as they fell, made a loud noise. Mr. O'Keefe, who is connected with the wholesale shoe house of O'Neill & Co., Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, was away, but his wife and children and two servants were in the house. They thought an earthquake had occurred, and raced out into the street screaming. The three children of Banker Barnes and their nurse were in the extension at the time.

Several hundred bricks were found lying on the roof of the extension, and in the rear of the houses of the Misses Crowley and Mrs. Maria J. Osgood, which flank it on either side. A Building Department Inspector examined the house and found that there was no danger to the occupants of the houses on either side of it.

No one was near enough to the wall to get hurt when it fell.

THE RIVALRY IN MINNESOTA

Washburn and Nelson on About Equal Terms—Charges and Counter-charges of Their Friends.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—This is the last night of the canvass for votes for United States Senator, as the Republican caucus is to be held in the House of Representatives at 8 o'clock to-morrow. The Nelson men have been charging all day that Washburn's workers have received a large supply of money from Montreal, and that it is being placed where it will do the most good. The Washburn men retort that they are not spending a dollar, except legitimately, but say that many men have been whipped into the Nelson column by the gift of Chairmanships of committees. Quarrels have been frequent to-night, but it is thought the contest will end without broken noses. The latest figures to-night indicate that Washburn and Nelson will have about sixty votes each in the opening ballot of the caucus.

The Dead-Lock in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 17.—The vote for United States Senator in the Legislature to-day stood: Sweet, 21; Shoup, 15; Clagget, 15; Browne, 1; Heyburn, 1; Regan, 1. It was thought the Populists would split to-day, but they voted solid for their man. They will never vote for Sweet, although they may vote for some other Republican. The deadlock is liable to continue for some days. The House passed a resolution to submit the woman-suffrage question to a vote of the people. It has already been passed by the Senat and will become a law.

The Burton Men Confident.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 17.—The anti-Burton forces in the Republican caucus to-night united to force an adjournment until next Monday night, and succeeded by a vote of 53 to 52. They have been attempting all day to combine upon either Calvin Hood or Solon O. Thatcher, but neither side was willing to yield, and neither candidate could deliver all of his force to the other. The Burton men are still confident of success, but the adjournment is unfavorable to his candidacy.

No Election Yet in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 17.—Two more ballots were taken for United States Senator in joint session to-day. Senator Higgins received 10 votes; J. Edward Addicks, 6; George V. Massey, 3; James L. Wolcott, (Dem.,) 9, and Ebe W. Tunnel, (Dem.,) 1 on the first ballot. A second ballot resulted likewise. Sixteen votes are necessary to elect, and both sides claim they will hold out, even if no Senator is elected.

Cullom Is Renominated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—Senator Cullom has been renominated for the United States Senate by the Republican caucus. The vote stood 103 for Cullom to 21 for Willits.

Dolph Needs Four More Votes.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 17.—In the Republican Senatorial caucus Senator Dolph received forty-two votes. Forty-six votes are a majority of both houses.

Miss Niedringhaus's Elopement.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Miss Adelaide Niedringhaus, youngest daughter of ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus, and Frank P. Seltzer, both of St. Louis, went to Belleville, Ill., yesterday, and were quietly married. The bride is now at her father's home, and the groom is on his way to Nebraska, where he travels for a St. Louis business house. The elopement was caused by Mr. Niedringhaus's desire that the wedding should be postponed until later in the year.

Capt. Gibson Serving Without Pay.

Capt. Francis Gibson, the new Assistant Superintendent of Streets, was gratuitously performing the duties of his office yesterday while Major Throckmorton, whose resignation Col. Waring had requested, was at home enjoying himself on full pay.

Capt. Gibson said he was perfectly content to allow matters to rest on the present basis until Col. Waring and Major Throckmorton could adjust their dispute.

Napoleon Sarony Seriously Ill.

Napoleon Sarony, the well-known photographer of 37 Union Square, was taken seriously ill with congestion of the lungs yesterday morning at his residence, 28 East Seventeenth Street. At a later hour last night his physician stated that he was much improved, and that his recovery was looked for.

LEXOW COMMITTEE REPORT

New-York's Police Described as Allies of Criminals.

THE ENTIRE DEPARTMENT CORRUPT

Evidence of a Systematic Protection of Crime, with Blackmail for Its Only Object.

THREE BILLS OFFERED BY THE COMMITTEE

A Bi-Partisan Police Board and the Extension of the Powers of the Superintendent Suggested.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The report of the Lexow committee as it will be presented to the Senate in the morning is herewith printed. Its main purposes and the three bills that accompany it were substantially printed in yesterday's New-York Times.

One remarkable discovery attended its preparation, and that was the fact that the veto of Gov. Flower for an appropriation of $25,000 had not only disappeared from the published papers of Gov. Flower, but from the official records of the Legislature. This would indicate that Gov. Flower or some one of his superserviceable friends had become ashamed of that veto, and was reluctant to have it appear in history against him.

The report of the committee was written exclusively by Senator Lexow, but the bills were prepared under the direction of several well-known lawyers, with the advice of the Republican leaders of New-York, with the exception, as one of the members of the committee put it, of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

The members of the committee profess the greatest indifference as to the course of the doctor. "He will oppose the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill on general principles," they say. "We don't care whether he comes to Albany to oppose it. It will pass, as will the other two bills. The Police Board needs reorganization. This Legislature will accomplish it."

The report follows:

To the Senate—In presenting this report, it is not the intention of your committee to submit a comprehensive analysis of the work performed and the results attained, but rather to accentuate the salient features of a record which when closely scrutinized will disclose conditions in a department of Municipal Government undreamed of at the time of the inception of the inquiry and justly challenging the most serious attention of the Legislature.

Inasmuch as your committee owed its origin primarily to resolutions asked by various prominent and representative commercial and municipal reform organizations of the City of New-York, wherein sweeping and specific charges were made against the Police Department of said city, it was assumed that specific proof was at hand and would be offered to sustain them. We found, however, at the threshhold of our labors that the charges made were intended to be general in their character and that there was not a scintilla of positive or affirmative evidence to substantiate them. Thus it became the duty of your committee for itself, through such agencies as were available, to prosecute its inquiry into the affairs of said department and thereby to itself substantiate by testimony charges which it was assumed would be supported by proof already collected.

The true volume of labor accomplished cannot be measured by the testimony adduced, and yet that which is presented with this report will indicate the magnitude and gravity of the undertaking. The record shows a total of 10,576 pages of proceedings. This does not include a mass of documentary exhibits which were read and considered in evidence for the purpose of information. Of this testimony 1,077 pages embrace the subject matter of police interference at the polls and the balance, or almost 9,500 pages, refer to the subject matter of blackmail, extortion, and corruption. In all 678 witnesses were examined, of whom 81 were examined on the first and 597 on the second branch of the inquiry. In all about 3,000 subpoenas were served, of which upward of 2,750 were with reference to the second branch of the inquiry.

While during the first stages of the investigation the difficulty lay mainly in inability to procure testimony, as the investigation progressed, as public sentiment became more and more aroused, and the developments assumed from day to day a more startling aspect, the number of witnesses and the variety of testimony offered increased prodigiously, and the main difficulty finally lay in sifting the good from the mass and in rejecting that which was purely cumulative.

In this connection attention may with propriety be directed to the valuable services rendered to your committee by the Hon. William A. Sutherland who served as counsel with reference to that branch of the investigation which dealt with police interference at the polls. It is due mainly to his services rendered under peculiarly trying circumstances in connection with a branch of the inquiry which did not meet at the time with the same degree of public approval as did the investigation into the general subject of police corruption and extortion, that your committee is able to place before your body revelations demonstrating the manner and method prevailing during recent years in the conduct of elections in the city of New-York, which must be of absorbing interest to the people of this State. The branch of the investigation conducted by him, apart from the sentimental considerations, so closely touches the interests of all the people, affecting as it does the right of every citizen within this jurisdiction to cast but one ballot and to have that ballot counted as cast, that it furnishes in itself abundant reason for legislative insistence upon conditions that will measurably prevent a recurrence of manifest fraud against the whole people so conclusively established.

Upon the second branch of the investigation, your committee was especially fortunate in having at the outset the active support and co-operation of many representative organizations, notably, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and its distinguished President, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst; of the Chamber of Commerce,

represented by Charles Stewart Smith, Esq., and of the metropolitan newspapers, whose intelligent co-operation and loyal assistance contributed very largely to final success.

Justice requires the further statement that from the very inception of the investigation down to its close, the District Attorney acted in entire harmony with your committee, voluntarily placing at its disposal his own services and those of his assistants, together with the facilities and authority of his office, while the higher criminal courts aided in every proper way to facilitate our work.

These important auxiliaries materially strengthened the hands of your committee and increased its influence in the community, until as a consequence your committee was enabled to accomplish results which under other circumstances would probably have been unattainable.

The second branch of the investigation was under the special charge of the Hon. John W. Goff, now Recorder of the City of New-York, ably assisted by William Travers Jerome and Frank Moss. The services of Mr. Goff call for special commendation from your committee. At every stage of the inquiry he proved himself fully equal to the laborious task imposed upon him, and prosecuted the examination of witnesses ably, relentlessly, and fearlessly, bringing to the service of your committee a zeal and devotion to duty, a tireless industry, and a degree of ability certainly never surpassed and probably never equaled in a legislative investigation.

It is proper to add that two of the named counsel were Democrats and the other a Republican, and that throughout the proceedings the inquiry was conducted wholly upon non-partisan lines, that the party affiliations of no person connected with the Police Department were considered, and that the controlling purpose of your committee was, and at all stages continued to be, to elicit the true condition of affairs without respect to person or party.

Authority of the Committee.

The resolution under which your committee made the investigation which is the special subject of this report was adopted on the 30th day of January, 1894, and reads as follows:

"Whereas, It has been charged and maintained that the Police Department of the City of New-York is corrupt; that grave abuses exist in said department; that in said city the laws for the suppression of crime and the municipal ordinances and regulations duly enacted for the peace, security, order, and the police of said city are not strictly enforced by said department and by the police force acting thereunder; that said laws and ordinances when enforced are enforced by said department and said police with partiality and favoritism, and that said partiality and favoritism are the result of corrupt bargains between offenders against said laws or ordinances on the one hand and said department and police force on the other; that money and promise of service to be rendered are given and paid to public officials by the keepers or proprietors of gaming houses, disorderly houses, or liquor saloons or others who have offended or are offending against said laws or ordinances, in exchange for promises of immunity from punishment or police interference; and that said department and said police force, by means of threats and otherwise, extort money or other valuable consideration from many persons in said city as the price of such immunity from police interference or punishment for real or supposed violations of said laws and ordinances, and

"Whereas, a strong public sentiment demands of this Senate an investigation of all the matters above mentioned for the purpose of remedying and preventing such abuses by proper legislation; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the President pro tempore of the Senate be and he hereby is authorized to appoint seven Senators, who shall be a special committee of this State, and one of whom shall be the President pro tempore, with power and authority to investigate all and singular the aforesaid matters and charges, and that said committee have full power to prosecute its inquiries in any and every direction in its judgment necessary and proper to enable it to obtain and report the information required by this resolution; that said committee report to the Senate with such recommendations as in its judgment the public interests require; said committee is given authority to send for persons and papers, to employ stenographers, and such counsel and other assistants as it may deem necessary, and to hold sessions in the cities of New-York and Albany. The committee shall conclude its investigation in time to report to the Senate on or before Feb. 20, 1895, to the end that proper legislation may be enacted to suppress said evil. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate shall attend said committee and serve all subpoenas issued thereby and perform all duties as Sergeant at Arms of such committee; and be it further

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Senate that it is contrary to public policy and to the interests of good order that any person giving evidence before said committee tending to show that he has been a party to the practice above mentioned should be indicted or prosecuted upon evidence so given or admissions so made by him.

"Said resolution was amended so as to enable your committee to continue its investigation until finally and on the eighth day of March, 1894, a preamble and resolution was adopted as follows:

"Whereas, By resolution (Senate Doc. No. 27) on the 30th day of January, 1894, a committee was duly appointed by the Senate to investigate the Police Department of the City of New-York, and thereafter on Feb. 15, 1894, the time within which said committee was directed to make a report, was extended to end of this session, and

"Whereas, It appears that it is impracticable to make a report within the time so limited; therefore,

"Resolved, That said committee be and it is hereby authorized and empowered to continue the investigation in said Senate document No. 27, and said resolution of Feb. 15, 1894, provided for during the recess of this Senate, and that said committee have all the power and authority during said recess conferred upon it in and by said resolution.

Resolved, That said committee be and it is hereby authorized and empowered in its discretion until the next session of the Senate in 1895, to examine and investigate the departments of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Excise, and the police courts of the City of New-York, or such of them as it may deem proper and expedient, with the same power and authority, until the said next session of the Senate, confered upon it by virtue of said resolution; and further,

Resolved, That such committee be instructed to report at the next session of this Senate, and not later than Jan. 1, 1895.

On the 5th day of April, 1894, a bill was passed by the Senate providing for the payment of the expenses of your committee as follows:

Appropriation Bill. To defray counsel fees and expenses of committee. In Senate. No. 689.

An Act to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Senate committee appointed to investigate the Police Department of the City of New-York.

The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the counsel fees and expenses of the committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the Police Department of the City of New-York.

Sec. 2. Such sum, or so much thereof as may be required, may be paid out by the Controller of this State on a warrant signed by the Chairman of said committee and countersigned by the President pro tem. of the Senate.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

On the 8th day of May, 1894, by memorandum filed with said bill, the Governor refused to approve these same. Thereupon prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, including Charles Stewart Smith and Gustav H. Schwab, guaranteed to your committee that counsel fees to an amount necessary to enable the committee to prosecute said investigation, would be advanced upon the order of the Chairman of your committee, to be refunded to them at the pleasure of the Legislature. While it cannot be said that this provision saved the investigation from failure, it having been previously determined to prosecute said investigation regardless of the question of immediate compensation of counsel, yet the guarantees thus given were an earnest of the strong public sentiment which then supported your committee and aided very materially in establishing that mutual confidence between committee and community, which was a pre-requisite to a successful inquiry.

Pursuant to the resolution hereinbefore referred to, the following Senators were appointed members of the committee:

Clarence Lexow, Edmund O'Connor, George W. Robertson, Cuthbert W. Pound, Charles P. Saxton, Jacob A. Cantor, and Daniel Bradley.

Immediately after the appointment of said committee the various organizations which had requested the passage of said resolusel from among whom your committee tion were asked to furnish names of counwould choose its legal adviser or advisers. The names of various distinguished counsel were suggested, who, however, because of the magnitude of the work, declined to serve. Finally said organizations agreed upon John W. Goff, now Recorder of the City of New-York, whereupon your committee appointed William A. Sutherland of Rochester and John W. Goff of New-York as counsel, and notified said organizations accordingly, and it was determined that the general investigation should be divided into two parts, one relating to interference by the police with the elective franchise, which part was confided exclusively to William A. Sutherland, and the other relating to the charges of blackmail and general corruption, which part was left to the exclusive management of John W. Goff.

The Police and Election Frauds.

While these matters were under discussion your committee proceeded to take testimony as to the first branch, and, beginning with the 9th day of March, 1894, continued on this line, with such interruptions as the absence of the Senators in the performance of their legislative duties necessitated, until the 13th day of April, 1894, when further inquiry into this branch was discontinued, and has not since been resumed.

It is not intended in this report to enter upon any extended analysis of the testimony so taken. The results of the investigation up to this point may, however, be properly summarized in the general statement that it has been conclusively shown that in a very large number of the election districts of the City of New-York almost every conceivable crime against the elective franchise was either committed or permitted by the police, invariably in the interests of the dominant Democratic organization of the City of New-York, commonly called Tammany Hall. The crimes thus committed or permitted by the police may be classified as follows:

Arrest and brutal treatment of Republican voters, watchers, and workers; open violations of the election laws, canvassing for Tammany Hall candidates, invasion of election booths, forcing of Tammany Hall pasters upon Republican voters, general intimidation of the voters by the police directly and by Tammany Hall election district Captains in the presence and with the concurrence of the police; colonization of voters, illegal registration and repeating, aided and knowingly permitted by the police; denial to Republican voters and election district officers of their legal rights and privileges; cooperation with and acquiescence in the usurpation by Tammany Hall election district Captains and watchers of alleged rights and privileges in violation of law.

In fact, it may be stated as characteristic of the conditions shown to exist by a cloud of witnesses that the police conducted themselves at the several polling places upon the principle that they were there not as guardians of public peace to enforce law and order, but for the purpose of acting as agents of Tammany Hall, in securing to the candidates of the organization, by means fair or foul, the largest possible majorities. They evidently regard themselves as coadjutors of that organization, stationed at the several polls for the purpose of securing its success, whether by lawful or unlawful means, resorting to device, oppression, fraud, trickery, crime, and intimidation of every conceivable character. Owing to the suspension of the taking of testimony upon this branch, your committee is not able to furnish accurate figures, showing the effect of police crime and police interference in matters pertaining to the election franchise, but it is quite evident that the practices of the police exerted an important and decisive influence upon results, a fact which is made uncontrovertably plain by the comparison of the vote cast in the Second Assembly District in the year 1893 with the vote cast in that district at the last election.

In 1893 the Judge of the Court of Appeals and minor State officers only were candidates. In 1894, the Governorship, Lieutenant Governorship, the Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Mayoralty of the city were in the balance, and yet the vote cast in 1894, in the district referred to was smaller by more than 4,000 votes, or more than 25 per cent. of the total vote cast, than that cast in 1893, while, in view of the greater importance of the issues involved, there should normally have been a large increase in the number of votes polled, indicating that in 1893 more than 4,000 fraudulent votes were cast and counted in a single Assembly district of the city. In the due time the presence of and revelations before your committee that similar frauds were not enacted at the late election. When we consider by comparison, during the same years, of the votes polled in the town of Gravesend that the same startling decrease is noticeable, the conclusion seems irresistible that the same forces were at work in the two localities, producing similar results.

It was conclusively shown that during each of the years 1891, 1892, and 1893, very many thousands of unlawful ballots were cast and counted by the active co-operation and connivance of the police, and it is to be regretted that sufficient time was not at the disposal of your committee to enable it to subject every district in the fifty to rigorous examination upon the lines of this branch of inquiry, whereby a more accurate estimate of the effect of police interference might be reached.

Honest Elections Impossible.

Sufficient, however, appears upon the record to show beyond peradventure that during the years covered by the investigation, honest elections had no existence, in fact, in the City of New-York, and that, upon the contrary, a hugh conspiracy against the purity of the elective franchise was connived and participated in by the municipal police, whereby the rights and privileges of the individual were trampled ruthlessly under foot, and crime against the ballot held high carnival.

It is a significant fact that Police Captains, whose precincts were especially considered in this connection, were appointed by the President of the Board of Police, and one of the most conspicuous leaders of Tammany Hall, at the instance of that organization to be an organization, and that one of them, when informed that watchers had been sent to the polls at the instance of local reform associations, to aid in securing an honest vote and count, called the officers of his command together and instructed them that if those "silk stockings" interfered they should stand them on their heads.

The evidence shows, moreover, that partisan bias did not stop with Captains, but that in 1892, the President of the Police Board himself, just prior to the Presidential election, in defiance of the Superintendent of Police, gave directions to assembled Captains which, if carried into effect, would have caused riot and bloodshed at the polls, and would have precipitated encounters between the police and the United tSates Marshals.

The evidence, taken as a whole, indicates that the department was permeated by the influence of Tammany Hall; that district leaders influenced not only the apointment but the assignment of officers; that forced contributions were levied upon the members for the benefit of district organizations, and that a situation has been created under four years of a partisan Police Board where the officer has been brought to understand that the only hope for promotion was in joining and contributing to Tammany Hall associations, and seeking through those channels the sure road to promotion.

Thus we find Police Captains and inferior officers of so-called Republican proclivities actually enrolling themselves as members in Democratic clubs, notably the Pequod Club, of which a Police Commissioner was President. Thus we find Tammany Hall influences dominating to such a degree and the wholesale joining of district associations and other political clubs so prominent a feature and so demoralizing to the force that Commissioner Martin, the President of the Police Department, finally asked the intervention of Richard Croker, a private citizen, unconnected with the Police Department, but leader of Tammany Hall, in order to secure through the influence of that organization, a cessation of this abuse. No stronger illustration is necessary to show how, under the then existing conditions, a political faction had impressed itself so strongly upon the police Force that its authority was more potent than that of the nominal chiefs of the department.

Political Influence on the Police.

While upon this subject, it is proper to refer to the testimony of the President of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the city, who admitted that, when he desired a nomination as candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, he went to the same supreme head of authority—in his words, there was no other place to go—and the additional facts appear in the testimony that in 1892, by a species of compact the precise terms of which were not elicited, the liquor interests of the city sought and received immediate relief from police oppression by joining the powerful organization referred to.

The same private citizen whose authority was so potent as to accomplish all of this was able by a word of command at once to shut up all the poolrooms then in full operation, and which, according to the testimony up to that time, neither the whole force of police, of detectives, of Superintendent, nor of the Commissioners themselves could effectively close.

Taken as a whole, the record upon this point discloses the fact that the Police Department, from the highest down to the lowest, was thoroughly impregnated with the political influence of Tammany Hall, and that the suppression and repression of crime depended, not so much upon the ability of the police to enforce the law, but rather upon the will of that organization or faction to have the law enforced.

The conclusion seems irresistible that, under the circumstances such as now exist in the City of New-York, it becomes the paramount duty of the Legislature to remove, as far as practicable, the possibility of political influences securing a controlling power over the police force. It is not a mere theory, but a practical condition. It is true that an aroused citizenship has now controlled, at least to some extent, the machinery of municipal government, but the unpalatable fact remains that those influences which created the conditions hereinbefore and hereinafter referred to are still active and potent in the municipality, and that they outnumber any one other political organization. Were it otherwise, remedies might be suggested which would fully meet

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the situation. As it is, however, the future ascendancy of the same disorganized and disintegrating forces must be considered, and a remedy suggested which shall neutralize, as far as practicable, their future baleful effects.

The Parkhurst Material.

Your committee began taking testimony upon the second branch of the investigation on the 20th of May, and continued, with occasional interruptions, until the 29th of December. Prior to May 20, counsel having this branch under supervision had been engaged for almost two months in setting the necessary machinery into motion for comprehensive investigation into the whole subject matter related to this branch of the inquiry, in organizing a corps of efficient detectives, and in examining communications, largely anonymous, which came to your committee and to them as counsel, containing complaints and suggestions of clues.

As has been before stated, when your committee commenced its labors on the second branch of the inquiry, there was absolutely nothing of a positive character in hand or at its disposal, showing or tending to show any covert act of corruption or oppression by members of the police force.

It is not intended by this statement to disparage the mass of material which has been collected by the City Vigilance Leage and Dr. Parkhurst. On the contrary, the material thus collected was most valuable in furnishing that corroboration which of was necessary in view of the character of the testimony upon which, from the nature of things, your committee was compelled to rely.

The Parkhurst evidence consisted exclusively of acts of omission and neglect of duty, and reluctance on the part of the police to perform their duty, even under the whip and spur of private complaint and of complaint by organizations and demand by public opinion as expressed by the metropolitan newspapers.

It is the story of months and years of struggle to compel the Police Department to perform its duties, revealing in the strongest light the extraordinary circumstances that a private organization, without special influence or power, was able to unearth, uncover, and fix the actual existence of unlawful resorts, without number, scattered throughout the city, all of which apparently has escaped the eye of the police and successfully defied their resources for the detection of crime. It revealed that this private organization was able to secure adequate evidence to convict keepers of unlawful resorts, and actually secured their conviction, in spite of the claim by the police that houses of that unlawful character were not running, and, if running, that evidence sufficient for conviction was not obtainable. It disclosed the additional circumstance that in the securing of evidence against such resorts and in the prosecution of keepers of disreputable houses, the police were not only found to stand in actual hostility to all efforts made to suppress vice, but stood idly by and permitted citizens engaged in performing duties, which they should have performed, to be mobbed and brutally assaulted upon the streets. The testimony of this kind, in fact, showed throughout an extraordinary disinclination on the part of the police, so efficient in other respects, to display any desire or activity in the suppression of certain descriptions of vice and crime, a disinclination so strong that others attempting to perform that function found the police arrayed against them and experienced greater embarrassment from this circumstance than from any difficulty connected with the suppression of the vice itself. It indicated the amazing condition that in most of the prevalent forms of vice, houses of ill repute, gambling houses, policy shops, poolrooms, and unlawful resorts of a similar character were being openly conducted under the eyes of the police, without attempt at concealment, so publicly, in fact, that the names of the persons and the street numbers of the houses were not only known throughout the community, but published in the daily prints, and yet they remained open and ostentatiously flourished.

Application was made to Police Commissioners, to Superintendents, to Inspectors, to Captains, giving the names of the persons and the locations of the houses, and calling upon them to suppress the evil, and yet until the Autumn of 1892 substantially nothing was accomplished. Complaints and applications, denunciations in the public prints, charges of extortion and corruption, made through the medium of the newspapers and re-echoed by public sentiment, all seemed to be unavailing for or dead against the Police Department. It was only after the City Vigilance League actually intervened and secured the conviction of a number of the keepers of the houses of ill-repute, and raid after raid was made by them upon disreputable resorts and public sentiment ranged itself aggressively behind and supported the efforts of that organization, and Grand Jurles made sweeping presentments upon the subject, that the police were finally driven into a semblance of activity.

Vice Protected by the Police.

This was the general character of the evidence which had been collated prior to the commencement of your committee's investigation. Its importance upon the general question cannot be over-estimated, because it furnished to your committee much of the evidence necessary to reach a conclusion, but obviously lacked one essential element, one which up to that time could not be established by affirmative proof, but was, nevertheless, strongly inferable from the facts so developed. The motive was the missing link in the chain of evidence. It was surmised that the motive was a financial consideration moving between those protected and their protectors, but there was absolutely no positive or direct proof upon that question. Your committee and its counsel, therefore, bent their efforts mainly to securing proof tending to establish this necessary link, and in the course of time evidence of a direct character bearing upon this question became so plentiful that a very large amount of the above-mentioned corroborative proof was necessarily laid aside and remained unconsidered.

The sessions of your committee, which were carried on until the very last day practicable, were finally discontinued without an opportunity being afforded to put upon the record any very considerable portion of this testimony showing acts of omission.

It would seem clear without argument that with a police force so concededly efficient in the protection of life and property in all other respects, the fact of such glaring omission of duty in reference to the suppression of what may be called "protected" vice and crime, presents a sufficiently strong and convincing inference of a corrupt motive, one sufficient in itself to indict the Police Department as a whole, not only of flagrant and inexcusable omission of duty, but of a corrupt purpose as well. It is inconceivable that a department, ranking with the best in the world, with a detective bureau unsurpassed by any, with superior officers conceded to be the inferiors of none in the enforcement of law and order and the protection of life and property in all other respects, should have been so phenomenally inefficient in the respects here considered, except for a corrupt purpose. Just so long, however, as the actual existence of the fact of corruption remained unproven by direct and positive evidence, just so long the indisputable efficiency of the police in other respects enabled the department to defy criticism and thus perpetuate a condition of affairs the disclosure of which by direct evidence has caused a sensation throughout the world.

It is proper in this connection to direct the attention of this body to the inherent difficulties attending the collection and presentation of evidence upon this line of inquiry. Having mainly to do with people of vicious tendencies, engaged in vicious pursuits, the embarrassments in the way of securing testimony of this kind were obvious. The power of the Police Department was incredibly great at the time your committee commenced its work, and every man of social rank and position would willingly assist your committee, always, however, on conditon that their names should not be disclosed, for fear of the effect of such a disclosure upon their material conditions. The situation was characteristic. A consuming desire to put an end to an outrageous servitude on the one hand, and a dread lest failure might result in a still more galling thralldom than the other. It seemed, in fact, as though every interest, every occupation, almost every citizen, was dominated by an all-controlling and overshadowing dread of the Police Department. If this was true with reference to legitimate business and wealth and station in metropolitan life, how much stronger necessarily was that condition of fear and servitude with reference to those in the humbler walks of life, those who shared the protection of neither wealth nor station, and more especially those who came in daily contact with the police force of the city, under its surveillance, conducting unlawful vocations, or engaged in the commission of licensed crime? To obtain and hold the testimony of such people, naturally the only persons who could testify intelligently upon the vital question was the problem to solve which the labors of your committee and counsel were mainly directed. There was one method only available, and that was to impress upon the minds of those who had suffered from the extortions, exactions, and terrorism of the police, the conviction that the reign of terror had come to an end, and that the authority of your committee, representing this body, was superior to that of the police of the city.

Witnesses Afraid of the Police.

Notwithstanding the many defects in the scope of the power and authority which, under the law and resolutions of your body, were conferred upon your committee, the co-operation of the local authorities, and of the public press hereinbefore referred to, made it possible for your committee to assert and maintain a position of strength in the community which made the result aforesaid sought to be accomplished attainable.

In thus establishing a position which would more than offset the power and authority of the police in that city, your committee was at times compelled to depart from the beaten track and precedent of legislative investigation.

In the interest of justice it was at times compelled to admit evidence which would be excluded on the trials of causes before the legal tribunals of this State. It was at times compelled to subject witnesses to most severe and inquisitorial interrogatories. It was at times compelled to appeal to the courts, the District Attorney's office, and even the Grand Jury, to aid it in establishing conditions which by any other method would have defied disclosure. But it is to be considered in this connection that, with few exceptions, every witness who was examined was either a reluctant or a positively hostile witness, and that, in order to carry out the instructions of this body, it was absolutely necessary for your committee to neutralize the terrorism and despotism of the police over the community at large, and especially over most of the witnesses examined, and in order to accomplish this, your committee was constrained to pursue the inquiry with relentless severity.

It must be difficult for those unacquainted with metropolitan conditions to realize the potent influence exercised by the police until the disclosures before your committee destroyed the bondage.

Those in the humbler walks of life were subject to appalling outrages, which to some extent, continued, even to the end of the investigation. They were abused, clubbed, and imprisoned, and even convicted of crime on false testimony by policemen and their accomplices. Men of business were harrassed and annoyed in their affairs, so that they, too, were compelled to bend their necks to the police yoke, in order that they might share that so-called protection which seemed indispensable to the profitable conduct of their affairs. People of all degrees seemed to feel that to antagonize the police was to call down upon themselves the swift judgment and persecution of an invulnerable force, strong in itself, banded together by self-interest and the community of unlawful gain, gain so thoroughly intrenched in the municipal government as to defy ordinary assault. Strong men hesitated when required to give evidence of their oppression, and whispered their stories; tricks, subterfuges, and schemes of all kinds were resorted to to withhold from this committee and its counsel, the fact that they had knowledge of acts of corruption or oppression by the police. The uniform belief was that if they spoke against the police, or if the police discovered that they had been instrumental in aiding your committee to get given information, their business would be ruined, they would be hounded from the city, and their lives even jeopardized.

The bulk of the important information which came to your committee was received through anonymous letters, giving clues which resulted in obtaining witnesses, who in one way or another, were compelled to testify. Every particle of evidence that was secured during the earlier stages of the investigation was wrung from witnesses as the result of the laborious and fearless efforts of your committee's counsel, and of the position which your committee had established in the community, with the co-operation of the agencies herein referred to. After the breach was made and covert acts of corruption had been satisfactorily proved, the fear of the oppressed gradually abated, and, finally, evidence poured in upon your committee in such volume that only a portion of it could be sifted and finally presented in the shape of testimony.

In the course of the inquiry, a man rushed into the session of your committee, fresh from an assault made upon him by a notorious politician and two policemen, and, with fear depicted upon his countenance, threw himself upon the mercy of the committee and asked for protection, insisting that he knew of no court and of no place where he could in safety go and obtain protection from his persecutors. This condition of fear was not confined to law-abiding citizens, but extended to those partners of the police engaged in illegal business under their protection, for they realized that "squealing," as they termed it, would be punished more severely than failure to pay monthly dues.

Police Justices in Collusion.

Your committee has been zealous in protecting witnesses who have testified before it, but with all its zeal and the continuous co-operation of the agencies hereinbefore referred to, many of its witnesses were persecuted; some of them were arrested on trumped-up charges after they had given their testimony, and others were assaulted upon the public highways. In all cases where such witnesses complained to your committee steps were taken for their release and their protection, and we believe that every one so annoyed has been finally protected. It has certainly taxed the resources of your committee and the time of counsel to the utmost to perform this work, while engaged in the development of the case itself.

While it was impossible for your committee to spend much time in considering police outrages, enough is shown upon the record to justify the conclusion that a very important reason why the police have been able to carry on and successfully perpetrate their reprehensible practices is that at least some of the Police Justices have apparently worked in sympathy and collusion with them.

The poor ignorant foreigner residing on the great east side of the city has been especially subjected to a brutal and infamouse rule by the police in conjunction with the administration of the local inferior criminal courts, so that it is beyond a doubt that innocent people who have refused to yield to criminal extortion have been clubbed and harassed and confined in jail, and the extremes of oppression have been resorted to in the separation of parent and child, the blasting of reputations and consignment of innocent persons to a convict's cell.

The co-ordination of all the departments of the City Government under the sway of the dominant Democratic faction in this city has produced a harmony of action operating so as to render it impossible for oppressed citizens, particularly those in the humbler walks of life, the poor and needy, to obtain redress or relief from the oppression or the tyranny of the police. Their path to justice was completely blocked. It is not credible that the abuses shown to exist have been the creation of but a short time. It is clear from the evidence that abuses have existed for many years back; that they have been constantly increasing through years, but that they did not reach their full and perfect development until Tammany Hall obtained absolute control of the City Government, and under that control the practices which have been shown conclusively before your committee were brought into a well-regulated and comprehensive system, conducted upon business principles.

While your committee has not had the necessary time to devote to an examination into the Excise Department, the Department of Charities and Correction, and the police courts of the city, it is satisfied from the evidence upon its record that abuses exist in those departments, if not as flagrant as those shown to exist in the Police Department, at least sufficiently important to require drastic measures upon the part of the local authorities or the Legislature of the State.

Another great impediment to the work of your committee was the effort of those implicated and their allies to thwart the investigation. The counsel and detectives of your committee were surrounded by spies, and witnesses who had been located were frightened into silence or quieted by bribes, and in some cases removed from the jurisdiction of your committee.

Large numbers of persons whose testimony involves financial dealings with the police fled to other States, and remained away during our session. It was shown that a colony of the keepers of disreputable resorts had gone to the City of Chicago in order to evade the subpoena of your committee. A notable instance was that of Mrs. Herreman, who had kept a number of houses of ill repute in the Fifteenth Precinct, under the administration of four Captains, and who had paid continuously for protection to the extent of $30,000 or more. She was subpoenaed, and apparently willing to testify, and when the day was set she was provided with a considerable sum of money, placed under an escort and sent, first to Canada, and then to Chicago, where she was located by a detective in the employ of your committee. An indictment was secured for contempt in failing to obey your committee's subpoena, and she was finally induced to return to New-York, but upon her arrival in Jersey City, when under the care of the Deputy Sergeant at Arms of this Senate, attempts were made to take her from the custody of our officer, resulting finally in the arrest of all. But the magistrate, Judge Potts, and Chief of Police Murphy refused to lend their aid in thwarting the ends of justice, and the witness was detained to await a requisition from this State, resulting finally in the voluntary subjection of the witness to the jurisdiction of your committee, and in revelations of extortion and corruption which implicated many of the higher police officials of the city.

The Whole Department Corrupt.

In conclusion, your committee expresses the conviction that the testimony taken conclusively establishes an indictment against the Police Department of the City of New-York as a whole. It establishes the necessity for a radical and basic reorganization by the elimination of those elements which may be found to be untrustworthy, inefficient, and corrupt. The conclusion which has impressed itself upon your committee, however, is that the disorganizing elements at work in the Police Department are such that operate from the higher officials down, rather than from the patrolmen up.

It is generally conceded that the municipal police are zealous and unsurpassed in efficiency and desire to protect life and property upon the highways of our city.

It is a significant fact that but little corruption has been traced into the pockets of the ordinary patrolman, and that such gains in the past have laid largely consist in abuse of physical force, infringement upon the rights and privileges of private citizens, and omission to disclose the criminal conduct of his superiors. It is probable, and even certain, from the testimony, that a large number of patrolmen have paid sums ranging as high as $300 for appointment to the police. It is not strange that, starting in this way, some of them have imitated the example of their superiors, and should have become victims to a most pernicious and criminal practice. But it would be manifestly unfair because of the proof of isolated cases to arraign all the force under one general charge. On the contrary, your committee believes that a very large portion of the patrolmen of the city and a considerable number of their superiors are good officers and true, reliable, and incorruptible men, whose conduct in guarding their honor, despite the example set by their superiors and their associates, marks them as men to be especially commended, and in any reorganization of the force, to be particularly honored by retention and promotion, and we recommend that in any plan of reorganization which may be adopted, special stress should be laid upon this, because in this way more than in any other, will the esprit de corps and the future efficiency of the force be subserved.

Besides this exhibit of convicted clubbers, still wearing the uniform of the force, there was a stream of victims of police brutality who testified before your committee. The eye of one man punched out by a patrolman's club, hung on his cheek. Others were brought before the committee, fresh from their punishment, covered with blood and bruises, and in some cases battered almost out of recognition. Witnesses testified to severe assaults upon them while under arrest in the station houses, and one witness, a journalist of established reputation, testified that he had been clubbed by an Inspector without cause, and that a Captain, now an Inspector, without reason or provocation, assaulted him with brass knuckles, while he was a prisoner at his station house, and severely injured him.

This line of testimony might have been endlessly pursued by your committee, but, coming as it did from the mouths of so many witnesses testifying under the circumstances which surrounded them, in many cases given unwillingly and with evident fear, was sufficient to carry conviction with it, and fasten a stigma on the department generally, which those who, having its discipline in their control, have managed it with utter disregard of the plain constitutional rights of the people.

We emphasize this finding of brutality because it affects every citizen, whatever his condition, because it shows an invasion of constitutional liberty those who, having departments of Government, whose supreme duty it is to enforce the law, and because it establishes a condition of affairs gravely imperiling the safety and welfare of the people in their daily avocations and in the pursuit of happiness.

The patrolman is not alone responsible for this situation. It is clear from the testimony that superior officers have furnished the example. It may well be asked, what conception of the rights of the private citizen is conveyed to the ordinary patrolman when those who sit in judgment on his acts consider an unprovoked assault upon a private citizen as fully vindicated by imposition of a fine of a few days' pay.

Blackmail Proved Conclusively.

The consideration of this subject occupied by far the greater part of the time. The nature of the offense is such as to render its proof by direct testimony a matter of great difficulty. The assumed bad character of the person paying blackmail, the difficulty of obtaining admissions, and then of substantiating such statements by corroborative evidence were elements of peculiar embarrassment. It is due largely to these circumstances that the police for many years have been able to ply this traffic with substantial impunity and with a reckless disregard of decency, based largely upon the assumption that the only witnesses against them would receive no credence from either court or public.

The first tangible evidence of the payment of blackmail by a keeper of a disorderly house was given by Charles Prien, and his testimony was promptly followed by several others, including Augusta Thorow, whose convincing story subsequently caused the trial by the Police Commissioners and the dismissal of several officers.

Some of the abuses which have been shown to prevail will now be specifically referred to.

Brutality of the Police.

It was proven by a stream of witnesses, who poured continuously into the sessions of the committee that many of the members of the force, and even superior officers, have abused the resources of physical power which have been provided for them and their use only in cases of necessity in the making of arrests and the restraints of disorder, to gratify personal spite and brutal instincts, and to reduce their victims to a condition of servility. This condition has gone to such an extent that even in the eyes of our foreign-born residents our institutions have been so degraded, and those who have fled from oppression abroad, have come here to be doubly oppressed in a professedly free and liberal country. The harm thus done by engendering bitterness and hatred in the minds of multitudes of those people who look upon the police as the highest expression of governmental power, and their consequent inducement to phases of radicalism thus forced upon them cannot be estimated.

An impressive spectacle was presented to us one day in the presence of about one hundred patrolmen in uniform, who, during the period of three preceding years, had been convicted by the Police Commissioners of unprovoked and unwarranted assaults on citizens, amounting to crimes of assault in the second and third degree. Some of them had been convicted of such assaults as many as two or three times, and yet had never been suspended from duty. Some of these outrages had been perpetrated upon women and children. Occasionally, the victims had received permanent injuries and disfigurements.

In the period from Jan. 1, 1891, to May 1, 1894, 108 policemen had been convicted of offenses amounting to crimes, of which forty-eight were felonies. In four of these cases sentence was dismissal. In nine, fines of thirty days' pay. In thirteen, fines of from ten to fifteen days' pay, and in all other cases fines of from two to ten days' pay.

The charges which were adjudged to be true showed twelve cases of criminal neglect of duty, twenty of oppression, one each of indecent exposure, burglary, and attempt at rape, fifty-six of assault in the third degree, and forty-five of assault in the second degree. In one case, the testimony which the Commissioners accepted as true revealed a crime against nature, and the officer was convicted of assault, but was only fined three days' pay, and was afterward permitted to resign. The Police Commissioners themselves testified that they had never moved in the direction of further prosecution of these crimes, and it appears that very few criminal prosecutions had occurred prior to the work of your committee.

It appears, therefore, that the police formed a separate and highly-privileged class, armed with the authority and the machinery for oppression and punishment, but practically free themselves from the operation of the criminal law.

It is a significant fact that in the administration of their judicial functions, the police officials appear to consider the violation of their rules and regulations as a greater offense than the commission of crime. The dozen or more sentences of dismissal each year are generally for violations of rules or for drunkenness. Only one dismissal was ordered in three years for the clubbing of a private citizen. This is the situation, although the accused officers were found guilty in most cases.

The circumstances attending the appearance of these persons before the committee, their evident dread of the consequence of exposure, their manner of testifying, coupled with the fact that their houses had remained open and that they had been unmolested by the police for a long period of time, convinced your committee of the truthfulness of their statements. Particularly convincing was the testimony of more than one witness upon this question, who after vainly endeavoring to shield the police from exposure, had finally broken down under severe cross-examination, and then revealed the true state of affairs, supported in some instances by entries of payment made simultaneously with the transaction in books of account. Testimony of this character, at the first so difficult to procure, finally, so large in volume that a very considerable part of it was omitted from the record because the subsequent confessions of implicated ward men, Sergeants, and Captains rendered further examination into this branch of the case unnecessary. The testimony upon this subject, taken as a whole, establishes conclusively the fact that this variety of vice was regularly and systematically licensed by the police of the city.

The system had reached such a perfection in detail that the inmates of the several houses were numbered and classified, a rateable charge placed upon each proprietor in proportion to the number of inmates, or in cases of houses of assignation, the number of rooms occupied and the prices charged, reduced to a monthly rate, which was collected within a few days of the 1st of each month, during the year. This was true, apparently, with reference to all disorderly houses, except in the case of a few specially favored ones. The prices ran from $25 to $50 monthly, depending upon the considerations aforesaid, besides fixed sums for the opening of new houses or the assumption of "business" in old, or temporarily abadoned houses, and for "initiation fees," resignated as an additional gratuity to Captains upon their transfer into new precincts. The established fee for opening and initiation appears to have been $500. Thus it appears that transfers of Captains, ostensibly made for the purpose of reform and of enforcing the discontinuance of the practice, the prevalence of which seems to have been generally understood, resulted only in the extortion from these criminal places of additional blackmail.

Your committee was particularly fortunate because of the condition in which those unfortunate people found themselves at the time of the investigation into this branch.

The evidence shows clearly that raids made by detectives of the City Vigilance League and the arrests caused by them and an aroused public sentiment had compelled the police authorities to some degree of activity. The demands of blackmailing officials had increased until these people found that all of their gains were being wrested from them in the form of extortion. They had been compelled, too, during the Autumn of 1893, to close at times, had been then permitted to reopen, as they testified, "on the quiet," had become impoverished by systematic exactions, and, when finally your committee was appointed, the protection promised them had been withdrawn temporarily, and their houses closed under the promise that as soon as your committee had performed its labors they would be permitted to reopen. In the meanwhile their resources failed them and, as time went on, they found themselves confronted by conditions that rendered a reopening of their houses impracticable.

It was this condition which, probably more than any other fact, was instrumental in securing their testimony before your committee.

The System of Blackmail Perfect.

As an evidence of the perfect system to which this traffic has been reduced, your committee refers to that part of the testimony which shows that in more than one instance the police officials refused to allow keepers of disorderly houses to discontinue their business, threatening them with persecution if they attempted so to do, and substantially expounding the proposition that they were there for the purpose of making money to share with the police. As an evidence of the extraordinary conditions to which this system had given rise, it is proper to call your attention to the fact that in a number of cases women who, as keepers of disorderly houses, had paid thousands of dollars for police protection had become reduced to the verge of starvation, while those who had exacted blackmail from them were living in luxury. Their houses had been furnished out of the earnings of these women, or they were wearing ornaments of jewelry purchased by them; and even the furniture of their houses had been paid for by those whom they had protected in the commission of crime.

The evidence establishes, furthermore, that not only the proprietors of disorderly houses pay for their illegal privileges, but the outcasts of society pay patrolmen on post for permission to solicit on the public highways, dividing their earnings with them, and often, as appears by proof, when brought before police magistrates and committed to the penitentiary for disorderly conduct in default of bail, they compounded their sentences and secured bail by paying $10 or $15 to the clerk of the court or his agents, and were then released, again to ply their calling and become victimized as before.

One of these witnesses had been arrested in this manner more than 100 times in the course of one year, and had on each occasion secured release by these means. Her testimony and that of others of the same class strongly indicated that they were impressed with the conviction that there was nothing unusual in this mode of treatment, and they referred to the officers —one of them a Captain—in terms that implied rather affection than resentment.

The evidence furthermore shows that in some of the houses of the character described visitors were systematically robbed, and when they made complaint at the station house the man detailed to examine into the charge failed to arrest the perpetrator and frightened the victim off by threats, and

been adopted with reference to this class of crime. From their evidence and abundant corroboration, it appears conclusively that a very heavy traffic of this kind has been systematically carried on by the swindlers, who, in exchange for protection, shared a large part of their ill-gotten gains with the police. Not only did they pay regular sums for protection, but where victims "squealed" the police, either ward or Headquarters detectives, demanded one-half of the plunder.

It appears that this class of crime had its ramifications extending over the whole country; that the perpetrators called to their aid, not only the protection of the police, but also the assistance of employes in Post Offices, and it appears very clear that, except for the concurrence of all three, this kind of criminal traffic could not exist in its present form.

The attitude of the police to this class of vice seems to have been substantially the same as that with respect to policy shops.

The nature of the business, as demonstrated before the committee, makes it impossible that a vigilant policeman could remain in ignorance of its operations, and, in fact, the principal operators are well known to the public. The evidence indicated that the first step in the initiation of business of this character was to establish relations with the Captain of the precinct in which the work was carried on, and it was shown that one Captain in particular, whose alleged sickness prevented his appearance before your committee in the last stages of the inquiry, (and it may be added that there were many others similarly situated,) was so agreeable to the green-goods operators that they followed him in his various transfers from precinct to precinct.

Your committee calls especial attention to this class of protected lawlessness, for the reason that it is a grave crime, involving a high degree of moral turpitude, and it appears not only that it received protection from the police, but that, moreover, victims who made complaints were treated by the police with scant courtesy, or, in the words of a number of the witnesses, the police "put a scare into them," and then proceeded to divide the "swag."

It appears, moreover, that men notoriously engaged in the swindling or confidence business had their headquarters in the city, known to the police, where they might be ordinarily found, and that those who were receiving protection plied their trade unmolested, while others who had not been fortunate enough to establish relations with the police, or those who intruded upon districts not assigned to them, would be warned off, and, in case of failure to obey, would be summarily dealt with.

Excise Law Violations.

The position of those who violate the provisions of the excise law, is somewhat peculiar. It appears that until some time in 1892, they paid regular stipend to the police, either for protection in the violation of the law, or for immunity from police interference in respect to the conduct of their business on the border line between legitimate and illegitimate practice.

It appears that these contributions were considered a part of the ordinary and regular expenses of the business. In one case, the account books of a dealer were produced, which contained monthly entries of the payment of $20 to the precinct detective as a part of the business expenses, and his testimony showed that he paid the same to the police monthly, because it was always due, and was the established custom.

In another case, a member of the Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association testified that they gave and made contributions from their treasury, for the captain of the precinct, whom they refer to in their minutes as the "Pantata," and whose protection in doing an illicit business they thus obtained. When questioned as to the reasons for forming the association, they admitted that it had been done at the instance of the precinct detective, in order to simplify the collection of the tribute to be paid. The testimony abounds with instances of this kind of exaction, forced in more recent times, especially from the poor and weak.

As hereinbefore referred to, some time in 1892 a change was made in the then existing conditions and orders were issued putting substantially an end to this class of blackmail through the instrumentality of the Liquor Dealers' Association, who entered into an alliance with the dominant factior and upon terms which your committee could not discover, obtained substantial immunity for members of the association, who, as testified to by the President thereafter, violated and were now violating the law, practically without interference by the municipal authorities.

Pawnbrokers and Thieves.

It has been conclusively shown that an understanding existed between headquarters' detectives, pawnbrokers, and thieves, by which stolen property may be promptly recovered by the owner on condition that he repay the pawnbroker the amount advanced on the stolen property. In every such case which appears in evidence, the detective seems to have acted rather in the interest of securing the pawnbroker's advances than to secure the absolute return of the stolen property. The only reasonable grounds assigned were those of convenience and expeditious return of the property. But it must be clear that this custom offers a premium for thefts and a substantial inducement to pawnbrokers to make stolen property available by loaning or advancing substantial sums upon it.

Under the general powers of visitation and inspection which the police possess in reference to pawnbrokers' establishments, there is no reason for the prevalence of this custom, and proper activity, turned into the right channels, making the disposition of stolen property less easy, would probably largely reduce the crime.

In almost every instance it also appears that the detective, acting between the owner and the pawnbroker, receives substantial gratuities from the owner of the property for the work done in his official capacity. In some cases these gratuities were received without demand. Others were the result of demand on the part of detectives. In very many cases the amount of the pawnbrokers' advances, added to the gratuities paid to detectives, equaled and in some cases exceeded the value of the article recovered.

The reasonable conclusion deducible from the evidence establishes the prevalence of the custom that in order to secure the return of stolen properties a donation or reward must be paid to the headquarters detectives.

This custom is in direct conflict with rule No. 142 of the department, which provides that the police shall not receive rewards, presents, or testimonials, except for services both meritorious and extraordinary, and then only by resolution of the Board of Police, and that such reward must be deposited with the treasurer, who shall deduct 20 or 25 per cent., according to the amount of the reward, for the benefit of the police pension fund.

The total amount paid into the police pension fund under this rule was only $438.25 for the five years ending with 1894; and the amount of authorized rewards for these five years was therefore not more than $2,200 for the entire force, showing that this rule had been flagrantly and openly violated during all that time.

The custom referred to is not only in conflict with the salutary rule aforesaid, but amounts to an extortion, because it is contemplated by law that public officers shall render their best services for the salaries they receive and have no right to demand or receive compensation beyond that.

Especially is this the case with the police force of the City of New-York, which is concededly the best paid in the world.

Other Crimes Protected.

A very revolting revelation was that which showed that professional abortionists were permitted to ply their awful trade, submitting to be plucked by the police from time to time.

One notorious "doctor" was bled to the amount of $2,825 in six weeks, and his case implicated headquarters detectives, a Sergeant in command of a police squad, and a Police Justice.

It was impossible for your committee to cover every phase of crime receiving protection from the police, but enough appears upon the record to indicate that other crimes than those disclosed contributed to the fund of corruption.

One witness, a business man of apparently good reputation, testified that he and his father were arrested on the charge of murder, and that the officer who had the case in hand offered to save his father for $500, and, on the demand being rejected, actually aided in attempting to secure his conviction.

The familiarity of the police with some of the known criminals is explained by them on the theory that their acquaintance is maintained for detective purposes, and it may be said that the criminal class perform a large part of the detective work of the force, and seem, in this sense, to constitute an auxiliary department.

But the evidence of blackmail and extortion does not rest alone on the evidence of criminals or persons accused of the commission of crime. It has been abundantly proved that bootblacks, pushcart and fruit venders, as well as keepers of soda water stands, corner grocerymen, sailmakers with flagpoles extending a few feet beyond the place they occupy; boxmakers, provision dealers, wholesale dry goods merchants, and builders, who are compelled at times to use the sidewalks and street; steamboat and steamship companies, who require police service on their docks; those who give public exhibitions, and, in fact, all persons and all classes of persons whose business is subject to the observation of the police or who may be reported as violating ordinances or who may require the aid of the police, all have to contribute in substantial sums to the vast amounts which flow into the station houses, and which, after leaving something in thenature of a deposit, then flows on higher.

This tide is not supplied alone by private citizens, but members of the police force pay for choice posts and positions, and the stream has been traced to the Captains and to the Inspectors of districts. The commerce of the port, even is taxed when the functions of the Police Department touch it, so that shippers are compelled to submit to exactions in the City of New-York that they do not meet with in any other port.

These actions are not sporadic or isolated or unusual. They seem to be the habit and custom. It is claimed by the police that these exactions are gratuities, chargeable to the citizens who thus had stimulated the habit, and have even tempted a poor policeman to err in receiving unlawful wages.

Be this as it may, the proof before your committee shows that the hand of the policeman, the precinct detective, and the Captain is not extended to the citizens in humble supplication or unwilling compliance, but rather that it is thrust at them with threats, and that non-compliance is often visited by condign punishment, so that business men, appreciating the difficulty of obtaining justice, fearful of petty annoyances and embarrassments, submit rather to extortion than pursue a systematic resistance which they feel might result in greater injury.

This custom has spread so as to include excise officials, as appears by the evidence adduced before your committee, and may for convenience be designated "constructive extortion."

The Lowly Sorely Oppressed.

Oppression of the lowly and unfortunate, the coinage of money out of the miseries of life, is one of the noteworthy abuses into which the department has fallen. Policemen and prison keepers stand in with disreputable men, and take advantage of their power over prisoners and their helplessness, to force upon them unworthy and unprincipled men who extort fees and divide them with their official allies.

The evidence of many witnesses shows the existence of a powerful conspiracy in the neighborhood of Essex Market Police Court, headed by politicians, including criminals, professional bondsmen, professional thieves, police, and others, who lay plots against the unwary, and lead them into habits of lawbreaking, or surround them with a net work of false evidence, and then demand money as the price of salvation, and, if they do not receive it, drag their victims into court and prison, and ofter to a convict's cell. Men whose poverty has prevented them, and who have refused compliance with their demands, yielded when torn away from wife and children, and have borrowed from friends and pawned their personal effects to raise the required moneys, and have then been released. One man who could not raise the required amount of money was advised to pawn his wife. In another case a husband and father being illegally confined, pending extortionate demands, his little child passed the night in the street near the station house, and refused to go while his father lay in jail. In another case Mrs. Urchittel, a humble Russian Jewess, ignorant of our tongue, an honest and impoverished widow with three little children whom she was striving to support, was falsely accused by a precinct detective of keeping a disorderly house in the back room of her little store where she and her little children slept, and he demanded a sum of money from her, which she was unable to pay. He took her home, dragged her through the streets until 3 o'clock in the morning, pulled down and searched her stockings for money, until she, in despair, produced all that she had saved for her month's rent. This being insufficient, he gave her a short time to obtain the balance, and she tried to sell her store, but failed, and then he arrested her again, lodged a false and infamous charge against her, fastened it upon her by the testimony of two miserable tools whom he had employed for the purpose, and secured her conviction. Her children passed into the hands of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Her fine was paid by seeling her store, and she was released, only to fall into a severe lingering illness. When she recovered, her home was gone, and she was penniless.

For more than a year before your committee met she had been vainly endeavoring to get back to her children. She was brought before your committee and the facts in the case and the guilt of the precinct detective were fully established. Her children were voluntarily surrendered to her, and she was at last cleared of the outrageous charge under which she had so long suffered.

We refer to this case at length, because it attracted the attention and sympathies of the whole city, and gave to many others the courage to recite their wrongs. It will serve no good purpose to enlarge upon this subject. Many cases of similar oppression are found in the record. We direct special attention to this class of cases, because touching, as it does, those who by force of birth or condition, are unable to protect themselves, it becomes the paramount duty of the Legislature in the reorganization of the police force to provide for one so thorough and fundamental as to permit of the summary dismissal of all such officers who may be shown to have been connected with practices of the kind referred to.

Confessions of Officers.

If any doubt remains as to the conclusiveness of the evidence upon the various matters hereinbefore set forth, the confessions made in the last stages of the investigation finally dissipated them.

The confessions of Ward Man Shalvey, of Sergt. Taylor, and of Capt. Schmittberger amply corroborated the testimony heretofore taken, and removed the one uncertainty which clouded the testimony given by keepers of disorderly houses.

The remarkable fact appeared in evidence by many witnesses that, notwithstanding the payment of large sums for protection, the houses of the persons so paying had nevertheless been "pulled" by Captains to whom and to whose ward detectives the alleged protection money had been regularly paid.

This apparent contradiction was explained by Capt. Schmittberger, who testified that the agreement between the Captains and keepers of disorderly houses, or other vicious or criminal resorts, was that they should receive protection only in case their houses were run in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, and in case no public complaints were made against them; that, in default of these conditions, they would be just as liable to police interference as though no protection money had been paid.

This disposed of the apparent contradiction which remained to be reconciled.

These confessions summarized show the existence throughout the city of a system so well regulated and understood that upon the assignment of a new Captain no conversation was necessary to instruct the precinct detectives or ward men as to their line of conduct. Without a word they collected the illicit revenue, simplifying their duties as much as they could, either by granting monopolies of a special kind of crime to individuals, or imposing upon certain individuals who had knowledge of a particular class of crime the obligation of collecting for them, thus collecting monthly from all licensed vice and crime, and paying over their collections to the Captain, deducting for their services 20 per cent. from the total. Or, rather, at first paying the whole to the Captain, and receiving 20 per cent. back from him, and thereafter making the deductions themselves. The Captain on his side visited the Inspector and paid over to him a substantial proportion of the amount collected.

It appears, in fact, that this was the primary and main function of the precinct detective, or ward man, and now that the confessions have been made, it appears that this was so well understood throughout the department that the ward man was called the captain "collector."

A remarkable fact is that, notwithstanding the development before your committee, this practice continued to exist until the office of ward man was abolished by resolution of the Board of Police, and exactions of the kind considered were made and paid, although in rapidly-diminishing amounts, as late as October of last year.

Just to what extent the Inspectors are implicated it was impossible for your committee to determine. Sergt. Taylor testified that the bulk of his collections were handed over to the Inspector in whose district he was stationed.

Capt. Schmittberger testified to the payment of considerable amounts to his immediate superior.

The conclusion seems irresistible upon the record that the system proved to have existed included in its operations the precinct detective, or ward man, the Captains, and Inspectors of Police.

It is not intended in this general statement to assume to charge that all precinct detectives, all Captains, and all Inspectors were parties to these practices. But in the judgment of your committee, the indictment is so general, and the evidence sustaining it so conclusive, that as to the officials named the burden of proof is shifted upon them to show, so far as their connection with the force is concerned, that they were neither participants in nor did they know of the existence of the conditions so proved.

Purchase of Appointments.

Until the confession of Capt. Creeden of the purchase of his appointment, your committee had been unable to prove by direct evidence the existence of that evil. Much appeared in the testimony pointing to methods employed for the evasion of the civil service regulations. Much testimony was secured from citizens who had loaned candidates, at about the time of their appointments, exactly $300.

There was, in fact, enough evidence from which it could be reasonably inferred, that there were brokers and others engaged in the traffic of securing police appointments, who had established $300 as the average cost. Just how this money was divided, just how high it or part of it went, it was impossible for your committee to determine. Witnesses who might have thrown light upon this question successfully evaded the process of your committee.

It may be that a large part of these exactions remained with the brokers, or district leaders who assumed to have peculiar influences over those instrumental in the various stages leading to appointments.

There was evidence tending to show the use of money or influence at each stage. The manner in which the civil service examinations have been conducted, the deceptions practiced upon those in charge by personating candidates, false certificates, and other devices, all lead to the conclusion that the present method is fatally defective.

It was testified to before your committee, and we have had occular demonstration of the fact, that the recent appointments to the force do not compare favorably with the older officers, in character, in intelligence, or in physical condition.

It would seem proper under all circumstances to reorganize the present system of civil service examination, by permitting the Board of Police Commissioners to appoint, from time to time, a board selected from among the force, consisting of four Captains and one Inspector, to be changed from time to time in the discretion of the Board of Police, and to be approved by the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners, to examine and report upon candidates for appointment, and to exercise in other respects the functions of the present Civil Service Board.

It requires no argument to show that a board thus constituted, and which can from time to time be changed, is able to better judge of the qualifications of a candidate for police duty than can civilians who do not possess the necessary expert knowledge to aid them in their examinations.

Moreover, the natural desire of such a board to secure the best material for the force they command, will undoubtedly lead to careful and intelligent decision. As it is, the Commissioners are now constrained to select candidates from among those certified to them from a board of examining civilians, who have no peculiar knowledge of the requirements of similar employment.

Capt. Creeden's confession of the payment of $15,000 to secure a promotion to a Captaincy in his case, and Capt. Schmittberger's testimony confessing that he had been the go-between in securing the appointment of another Captain, in consideration of the payment of $10,000, establishes at least the prevalence of that evil.

To what extent it has been carried on may only be conjectured. But it seems to be a reasonable conclusion, in view of these facts and the wealth of officers, that other promotions have been made the subject of a barter and sale. In fact, the testimony shows that the general impression throughout the force, is not only that every man must pay for his appointment, but that promotion can only be secured either by the payment of money, or the possession of special influence. Thus it appears that many self-respecting public men, who testified as witnesses admitted that they had never sought promotion because they knew unless they paid money to secure it, their attempts would be fruitless.

Capt. Creeden testified that on two previous occasions he had sought well-merited promotion, and that in each case he had been advised that his labor would be fruitless unless he purchased the influence necessary to secure the result.

It has been impossible for your committee in this branch of the case to determine just how far the sums paid, or any part of them, went, or whether they remained entirely in the pockets of those who sold their assumed influence with higher authority.

It seems plain that the only reasonable remedy that may be applied is to require the making of promotions upon civil service grounds only, based mainly, if not wholly, on seniority of the service.

It may be that this rule should not be rigidly applied to the Chief of Police and his immediate subordinates, the Inspectors, for the reason that distinct qualifications should necessarily be possessed by those who are to control large districts and to command large bodies of men. But in all other respects the remedy suggested should, in the judgment of your committee, be applied.

Demoralization of the Force.

It is due, in the judgment of your committee, mainly to the prevalence of the practice last mentioned that the police force of the city has reached its present state of demoralization. The policeman who pays for his appointment commences his career with the commission of a crime, and it is not strange that the demoralization thus engendered should follow him in his further career. The Captain who pays a fortune for his appointment finds himself compelled to recoup and to return the moneys loaned him by his friends by resorting to the practices which have been disclosed in the record before us. It seems incredible that men who are otherwise law abiding and efficient should stoop to the perpetration of the monstrous and debasing practices revealed by this record, unless influenced by a system existing as the result of the conditions hereinbefore alluded to. Nor is it strange that, on the contemplation of these practices by superior officers, inferior members of the force should have become demoralized until the contamination has spread throughout the entire department.

Your committee believes that there are a large number of good and true men upon the force, who despise these practices, who have refused to countenance them, and would be rejoiced to see their final destruction.

The remedy seems to lie in the present purging of the force by the most drastic measures applicable by the application of the principles before referred to.

From what appears by the foregoing, one of the main disorganizing forces has been the interference of politicians and district leaders with the machinery of the department.

Notably within recent years, political interference has been a prevalent evil. We have referred to instances of interferences in previous portions of this report. But not only does it appear that appointments have been made largely as the result of political influence, but even the President of the board testified that he was largely controlled by political consideration in the making of his appointments and district leaders, as appears from the testimony of Civil Justice Roesch, deem it a part of their duty as political leaders to interest themselves in securing appointments, promotions, transfers, and assignments of men from place to place in the various precincts.

It appeared in one instance where a policemen had sought to enforce the law on his beat near one of the polling places, a district leader interfered, and he was forthwith transferred to an up-town district to watch a board fence. Similar interferences abound throughout the record.

While as compared with the more startling subjects hereinbefore discussed, this would seem to be of trifling importance, it appears, however, to your committee to be one of the main evils of the present system. It is, in our opinion, imperative to eliminate the influence of political bodies and political leaders from contact with a policeman in his appointment, his duty, his assignment, and transfer, and his promotion to higher grades.

There seems to be but one remedy at hand, and that, the consolidation in the Chief of Police of all those powers which immediately affect his subordinates and which have special reference to the efficiency and discipline of the whole body.

Therefore, in addition to the recommendations hereinbefore, as to appointment and control, we hereby further recommend that the Superintendent, or Chief of Police, shall be vested with the absolute right of assignment and transfer of the entire uniformed force, from Inspector down to patrolman.

The present Superintendent charges the present conditions largely to interference with him by the Commissioners of Police with respect to the assignment and transfer of the uniformed force, and insisted that if additional powers were vested in the Chief of Police, the conditions now prevalent could not exist, unless the Chief himself was either corrupt or incompetent; given these powers he could readily vouch for the discipline and morale of the force, and repress or suppress substantially all lawlessness in the municipality.

We recommend, therefore, the enlargement of the power of the Chief of Police, accordingly.

In alluding to Commissioners of Police throughout this report no criticism is intended to be made upon the two Commissioners recently appointed.

Pensions of the Police Force.

An important subject for legislative consideration is that of pensions. As the law now reads, an officer may compel his own retirement at half pay for life when he has served twenty years, and the board may enforce the retirement of a man when he reaches sixty years of age, against his will, allowing him the same pension.

There are to-day on the pension list of the department over 700 retired officers, many of whom are physically able and thoroughly qualified to render effective police service; many of them anxious to remain on duty; many others engaged in active business while receiving half pay from the city. Indeed, in several cases, pensioners of the New-York force are doing active police duty in other cities.

There are on the active force now more than 500 men who have reached the time limit of twenty years' service, and in a very large number of these cases applications for retirement are now pending. The annual expenditure for pensions in 1885 was $250,000. Now it is nearly $600,000, and the prospective increase, owing to the larger number of applications, is very great.

When the fund was first established, it was intended that it should be supported by the police themselves, and it was provided that deductions for loss of time, fines imposed by the Commissioners, percentages on rewards, salaries, &c., should maintain the fund. But as these provisions proved inadequate, other means were drawn upon so that now the pension fund receives $30,000 annually from the excise moneys and over $110,000 annually from unexpended balances, besides other items, such as fees or permits, licenses, &c.

It seems to your committee that the city should not be compelled to discharge policemen and pay them heavy pensions when in the prime of life, and especially fitted by experience or intelligent service. And we recommend an amendment to the present law, leaving it discretionary with the Commissioners to retire an officer after twenty years of service, and making such retirement obligatory on the application of the officer after thirty years of service and attainment of the age of sixty years.

It is also suggested that it may be advisable to require all officers pensioned to hold themselves subject to the requirements of the department, in cases of emergency, such as riot and insurrection, whereby an important auxiliary force may be maintained for the protection of life and property.

No special examination of the finances of the department was made for lack of time, but it may be well to call attention to the fact that annual appropriations for the police force amount now to more than $5,000,000, paid by the Controller to one of the Commissioners of Police, who is Treasurer of the board, in equal monthly payments, and that all payments out of such appropriations are made by such Treasurer whose accounts are neither examined nor audited by any of the financial officers of the city; that the board lets out contracts work without competitive bidding, securing the privilege so to do by resolution of the Board of Aldermen.

Police Commissioners.

It thus follows that the department is free from all check or oversight with reference to an expenditure of over $5,000,000 annually.

Your committee recommends a change in the existing laws whereby, by statute, the membership of the Police Commission shall be and remain equally divided between the two parties who at the last preceding election on National and State issues polled respectively the highest and the next highest number of votes. In other words, your committee recommends the establishment by law of a commission substantially upon the principles now in vogue with reference to the several Boards of Election Inspectors throughout the State.

Conceding that a multi-headed commission would be theoretically as well as practically unnecessary for the proper administration of a department of the City Government purely administrative in its character, it must be equally clear that other considerations apply to a department which unites in its official heads a number of distinct functions, co-ordinate and equally important. The differentiations becomes even more strongly marked when the relation of the Police Department to the elective franchise is also considered. Under the law as it at present exists, the Police Commissioners occupy a position in marked contrast to the head of any other department of the Municipal Government. They are vested with the power of appointment, of promotion, of assignment, and of discipline with respect to a force of 4,000 men, that is to say, under the law, as it now exists, the Superintendent of Police is largely a figure-head, and notwithstanding the law provides that he shall be the chief officer of the force, his powers are largely such as are derived from the Commissioners themselves, or may be exercised under rules and regulations adopted by them. It follows that while in theory the executive functions belong to the Superintendent, in practice they are lodged in the Commissioners.

Then, again, the Commissioners are charged with the general administration of affairs of the department, the equipment of the force, the repairs and general supervision over the many buildings required by the police, such as storehouses, &c. The disbursement of appropriations, amounting annually to upward of $5,000,000, and the control of the pension fund, the care of its investments, and the distribution of pensions of $600,000 annually—in short, all the duties incident to the administration of so vast and important a department.

Then, again, they occupy a quasi judicial relation to their subordinates, sitting in judgment upon all officers against whom charges of misconduct or breach of discipline, or violation of the rules and regulations of the department are made by the Superintendent. Upon these trials, witnesses may be examined on both sides of the question at issue, the accused is entitled to counsel, and the proceedings and judgment are reviewable in the higher courts.

When it is considered that the police trials have averaged 5,000 annually over the past five years, and especially on the trial of accusations against superior officers have required the taking of much testimony, the magnitude and importance of the labor involved in this branch alone becomes apparent.

Then, again, the Commissioners appoint, under such limitations as are prescribed by law, Inspectors of Election. They pass upon the certificates of nominations of candidates for election of all political parties, and of independent candidates as well, and they receive and are charged with the custody of the election returns; in fact, they are so closely related to the election machinery of the city that substantially every important step in the conduct of elections, prior to and after the polling of the votes, is under their supervision, and very largely under their control, while during the time of polling the vote, their subordinates are charged with the enforcement of law, and in that capacity, if so disposed, may exercise potent influence for or against one or another political party, faction, or candidate.

The establishment of a separate Bureau of Elections will not relieve the situation in this respect.

It requires only the enumeration of these various functions to demonstrate the vast power and responsibility of the office, the complex duties involved, and the paramount necessity as regards the welfare and happiness of the people, that the functions so exercised shall not be abused or turned into instruments for the oppression of the citizen, or the deprivation of his constitutional rights.

It may be a mooted question whether, in view of the vast power of so large a body as the police of so great a city, for good or evil, coming in daily and hourly contact, as they do, with the citizens, but more especially with those who follow the humbler walks of life, the executive functions should be confided to a single man.

It has been sought to establish an analogy between the police and the militia, and claim has been made that the same general plan of organization and discipline should be adopted, but, in fact, no true analogy exists. The militia, as an organized body, do not enter as potent factors into the daily life of the people, nor are they charged with duties closely related to the avocations of our citizens. Their official duties are not conditions, nor do these affect or touch our citizens in their daily lives, their persons, and the pursuit of happiness.

It is otherwise with the police. A great public emergency alone reconciles the people, and then for a short time only, to conditions of martial law, and they would look with justifiable concern on the lodgment in the hands of any one man of vast and dictatorial authority. It is, however, clear from the evidence that a large concentration of power within the hands of the Superintendent of Police is advisable and is recommended by your committee in the bill herewith submitted, which, if approved, will, as to the executive functions of the department, make the Chief of Police in fact, the one head, and endow him with all the authority of a single-headed commission to enforce law and order, and control the assignment, transfer, efficiency, and discipline of the force. Supplementing this, as is recommended, with the further power of suspension of subordinates, and the control of promotions by recommendation within the civil service rules of limitation, as suggested, confers upon him a larger scope of authority than is conceded in time of peace to a military leader. The argument in favor of a single-headed commission, relating as it does mainly to the executive functions of the department, should be completely answered by these recommendations.

A Bi-Partisan Board.

But when the additional and onerous duties connected with the administrative and the judicial functions of the department are considered, it must be plain that to lodge all these vital and important functions in one head is to invite confusion and disaster. The impracticability of such a scheme has been recently conceded by a large number of those who, prior to this investigation, were its most zealous advocates. And when then the relation of the department to the elective franchise is considered, the argument in favor of a one-headed commission loses all its force. The Legislature in its last session placed itself broadly upon the principle of non or bi-partisanship in connection with the election machinery of the State, by providing for politically divided boards of Election Inspectors. The functions of these officers are of no greater importance, and their influences for good or bad, upon results, are not less far-reaching than those of the Police Department of a great city like New-York, in fact, the conditions revealed by the testimony plainly indicate that the power of the police improperly exercised, would and did reach the inspectors themselves, and influenced them in the execution of their official duties.

If, therefore, the bi-partisan principle is applicable to Inspectors of Election, it applies with still greater force to a Police Department such as that of the City of New-York. A bi-partisan board conveys a distinct declaration to its subordinates that they must conduct themselves on non-partisan lines, and that neither favor, reward, nor promotion may be expected from aggressive partisanship. It discourages interference, intimidation, or any of the evils shown by the testimony, and encourages the performance of the paramount duty to enforce law and order. A one-headed commission, under the circumstances, would be a partisan commission of the most pronounced type, and an inducement to the force to seek the avenue of reward and promotion through the prostitution of their power to secure the ascendency of the political party of which their chief is a member. The testimony taken seems to be conclusive upon this point. The record is silent as to any affirmative interference by the police with the elective franchise until the Board of Commissioners became a partisan board under the administration of Mayor Grant. From that time on interference became more active and assumed constantly increasing proportions, until at the last election, when for the first time in many years, under a non-partisan or bi-partisan board, an honest election, free of interference by the police, was held.

It stands to reason that if honest elections could not be secured under a board in which one party had the numerical superiority, what prospect would there be for the exercise of an untrammeled suffrage under a one-headed commission whose chief was a partisan? Or, to make it still plainer, what would have been the result last year if the Police Department had been under the absolute control of one Commissioner appointed by Tammany Hall influence? Commissioner MacLean, who was the only witness not identified with the present force, who may be considered an expert upon this question, declined to state that from experience, a multi-headed bi-partisan commission was wrong in practice or theory, but, on the contrary, doubted the expediency of a one-headed commission in view of the experience of the City of Chicago with that system. It is a significant fact that cities in which one-headed commissions are the order, investigations to the same corrupt practices as have been revealed before your committee are now under consideration. Your committee, therefore, finds nothing in the evidence or acts developed before it to warrant the conclusion that a single-headed commission is preferable to, or, under all the circumstances, as well adapted as a bi-partisan commission, to the present conditions.

The "Grip" is here again,

but in a lighter form than heretofore, and probably with less fatal results. When one gets in its grasp, unless he or she is strong physically, the little germ, or wizard, or demon, or whatever it may be termed, gets such a hold that it is very difficult to shake it off, and unless great care is taken, Pneumonia, Bronchitis or Consumption is liable to follow.

There are two things that must be done when recovering from the Grip. One is, thoroughly protect the feet from becoming wet or chilled; otherwise you are almost sure to take a fresh cold, which is very bad. The other is, that you must take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites *without fail*. This is just as essential as it is to take your meals. It will nourish you. It will stimulate your appetite for other food. It will heal the irritation of the Throat and Lungs, and will cure the lingering Cough and strengthen and fortify your system against further attacks.

Your doctor will verify this statement. You don't want Cough remedies, but you want exactly this combination---Cod-liver Oil emulsified and made easy of assimilation; the Hypophosphites, a strengthening and stimulating tonic which aids the digestion of the Oil, and the Glycerine which allays the irritation and is a splendid vehicle for the introduction of both the Oil and Hypophosphites into the system. This grand combination is almost an absolute necessity for the proper recovery from this peculiarly distressing malady.

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performance of the duties devolving on the official heads of the Police Department, regardless of the question of the elective franchise.

Considering this latter as part of the whole, the conclusion seems irresistible that the bi-partisan system is the only one which can commend itself to the people. The main evil to be corrected is that of the prevalent demonstrated corruption, which, apparently from the testimony of the Superintendent, has swept into the force, mainly because of the inability of the executive chief to assign and transfer members of the force. He testified that if this power to assign were conferred upon the Superintendent and conditions such as revealed by the testimony continued, the Superintendent must either be corrupt or incompetent; hence, absolute responsibility could be fixed for such a condition of affairs. It will be more in accord with that proper conservatism which so important a subject as the one under consideration demands to refrain from trying legislation more radical than that herewith suggested, especially in view of the fact that a Mayor now presides as Chief Executive over the destinies of the city who will intelligently consider the needs and requirements of the Police Department, and should the measures herewith proposed prove inadequate to the situation, will doubtless suggest supplementary legislation.

Continuance of the Investigation.

As has been before stated, your committee, for lack of time, was unable to pursue its investigation as thoroughly as the great questions at issue would seem to demand. Only incidentally, and in the most superficial manner, were the three departments enumerated in the resolution—the Excise, Charities and Correction, and the Police Courts—examined. But even this cursory investigation has satisfied us that grave abuses, inferior only to those revealed in our record with reference to the Police Department, exist in these other branches of the Municipal Government. It is claimed, moreover, that similar abuses and general maladministration are characteristic features of many of the other departments of the Government of the City of New-York. A public demand has made itself heard for further investigatinon by your committee, and it believes that this popular desire should be heeded.

On the other hand, we recognize that a change has recently occurred, so that possibly the Commissioners of Accounts may be able to perform all the service that may be required.

We recognize further that legislative investigation may possible embarrass the present Mayor of the city, unless the same is so conducted as to be in entire harmony with the local government.

We recommend, therefore, a continuance of the powers of your committee, increasing its scope of inquiry so as to include every branch of the Municipal Government, but we do not believe that it would be consistent with sound judgment to initiate or pursue any further investigation, except by request of the Mayor, and then only as to such departments as in his judgment require legislative scrutiny.

Summary of Recommendations.

As a summary of the recommendations hereinbefore made, your committee respectfully recommends:

First—The concentration in the hands of a Superintendent of Police, to be hereafter known as Chief of Police, of all those powers connected with and which affect the discipline, control, and efficiency of the entire uniformed force, including assignment and transfer, whereby the executive functions of the department shall be lodged wholly in his hands, and he shall be, in fact, the responsible single head of the uniformed force.

Second—The lodgment in the hands of such a Chief of Police of the summary power to suspend subordinates without pay, and to recommend officers for promotion, with such limitations as the bills herewith presented impose.

Third—That the Board of Police Commissioners shall by law be made a bi-partisan board, with exclusive authority over the administrative and judicial functions of the department, as well as over those which affect the elective franchise.

Fourth—That all promotions shall be made in conformity with the rules of the civil service for merit and superior capacity only, within the limitations prescribed by the bill herewith submitted.

Fifth—That the Police Commissioners shall have the power to appoint a Board of Civil Service Examiners, consisting of one Inspector and four Captains of police, to be approved by the State Board of Civil Service Examiners, to pass upon the eligibility of candidates for appointment, and that the present method be abolished.

Sixth—That the pension law shall be so amended as to leave it discretionary with the Police Commissioners to permit retirement after twenty years of service, and making retirement mandatory upon them only after thirty years of service, and then only on application of an officer who is sixty years of age or over.

Seventh—That the accounts of the department be examined or audited in the same manner as are the accounts of other departments of the Municipal Government.

Eighth—That a radical reorganization of the department be made by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, upon whom shall be conferred, subject to approval by the Mayor, absolute and summary power of dismissal of any person or persons connected with said department who, in their judgment, do not possess the necessary qualifications or answer the requirements of the service, which reorganization shall be made upon the lines laid down in the bill for that purpose accompanying this report.

Ninth—That your committee be continued, and the scope of its authority increased, in conformity with the resolution heretofore introduced.

Your committee respectfully presents the accompanying bills upon the subjects hereinbefore referred to, and recommends their passage.

The committee remains as originally constituted, except that Charles T. Saxton resigned his office as Senator and retired from the committee when elected Lieutenant Governor.

Dated Albany, Jan. 16, 1895.

CLARENCE LEXOW, Chairman.
EDWARD O'CONNOR,
GEORGE W. ROBERTSON,
CUTHBERT W. POUND.

I concur in the above, except in the recommendation of a bi-partisan Board of Police, my opinion being that there should be a single-headed Police Department, and a separate and a bi-partisan Election Bureau.

DANIEL BRADLEY.

I regret very much that I cannot concur in all the conclusions drawn and recommendations made in the above report, but with the consent of the Senate will present at very early date my views and suggestions for legislation on the subject matter involved. JACOB A. CANTOR.

BILLS OFFERED BY THE COMMITTEE

Measures Intended to Remedy Police Evils in New-York.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Accompanying the report of the Lexow committee are the following bills, intended to remedy the evils disclosed by the investigation:

To Reorganize the Police Force.

An act to create a commission to reorganize the police department of the City of New-York:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Within ten days after the passage of this act, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons, who shall be residents of the City of New-York, and who shall be known as "Commissioners for the Reorganization of the Police Department of the City of New-York."

Sec. 2. Said Commissioners shall hold office for the period of three months from and after the date of the passage of this act. If, however, at the end of the term hereinbefore provided it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Mayor of the City of New-York that the duties of the said Commissioners have not been fully performed, and that a longer term is necessary for the complete performance of the duties imposed upon them, said Mayor, by certificate setting forth the facts, shall have the power to extend the term of office of said Commissioners for such longer period as may to him seem proper and expedient, not exceeding, however, three months from the date of the termination hereinbefore provided for, which said certificate shall be filed with the Clerk of the Police Department of the City of New-York and shall be and remain a public record.

Sec. 3. Any vacancies occurring in the number of the Commissioners, whether by failure to accept such appointment or otherwise, shall be filled by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate during the session of the Senate. Any vacancies occurring in the number of the Commissioners when the Senate shall not be in session, shall be filled by the Governor.

Sec. 4. Each of said Commissioners shall take and subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of his office which shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York not later than ten days from the time of his appointment; in default of which he shall be held to have refused the office, and the same shall be deemed vacant.

Sec. 5. Within ten days after the filing of the oaths of said Commissioners they shall meet and organize as a board. The board, when so organized, may frame, adopt, and establish rules and regulations for the proper exercise of the powers, functions, and duties hereby conferred and imposed, and may, from time to time, amend the same.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners to reorganize the Police Department of the City of New-York, and to that end to inquire and examine into the qualifications and efficiency of the uniformed force and all other persons connected with and on the pay roll of said department, and to certify for dismissal, as hereinafter provided, all such persons, who, after inquiry and examination, shall, in their judgment, not be possessed of the qualifications necess

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Silver King.
BIJOU, Broadway, 30th, 31st Sts—8:15—A Run on the Bank.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th Sts—8:15—Lady Henry Somerset and others for Benefit of Boys' Free Reading Rooms.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Heart of Ruby.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Superba
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Camille.
HARRIGAN'S, 75th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Wilhelm Tell.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—William Tell.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St-Central Park West—Free Organ Recital.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	34	30	3:30 P. M.	37	35
6 A. M.	34	30	6 P. M.	35	30
9 A. M.	33	28	9 P. M.	34	28
12 M.	33	32	12 P. M.	30	27

Average temperature yesterday.....30
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 33¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....30½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM.

Nobody can read the full summary, elsewhere printed, of the report of the Tenement-House Commission without being impressed, not merely by the industry and public spirit of its authors, but with the moderation and practicality of their conclusions and judgments. They are not visionaries looking to a state of things that cannot be realized in the actual conditions of tenement-house life in New-York. They are experienced and hard-headed men, who recognize the conditions that confront them, and who are careful not to make recommendations that cannot be enforced without an expense that would make the holding of tenement-house property unprofitable, but to consider at every step the interest of the owners of such property.

It results from this that the specific recommendations of the commission embody not the maximum but the minimum of tenement-house reform. They are not insisting upon a conversion of the dwellings in which nearly half of our people live into model tenement houses by any means. A tenement house that fulfills all the requisites that they lay down may still be far from a model tenement house. But such a house will no longer be a positive danger to the people who inhabit it and a positive disgrace to the community which suffers it to exist. That is to say, that the amendments to the law submitted by the commission ought every one to be adopted without change, or that any change which is made should be in the direction of greater stringency rather than of greater laxity.

Among the facts which the commission has established are the facts that tenement-house property pays better than any other house property, and that the worst tenement houses pay best. That is why they are the worst. The difference between the best and the worst seems to be fully covered by a difference of 1 per cent. in the net profit accruing to the owner. Shall the owner, for the sake of this 1 per cent., be permitted to poison his tenants with lack of air, to endanger their health by allowing them to live in the dark, to discourage cleanliness by depriving them of water? That is the practical question. No owner who does not desire to do some or all of these things will resist the passage of the law.

An ample supply of air, of light, of water is necessary to health, and the Commissioners propose that no inhabitant of New-York shall be condemned to live without a fair supply of these requisites. It is to secure this that they lay it down that no exception shall be made to the reservation from building of 30 per cent. of the lot upon which a tenement house stands, and that the Board of Health shall have power to increase this reservation to 50 per cent., and that every occupant of a tenement house shall have 600 cubic feet of air. These are very moderate requirements. It may be questioned whether the countenance given to the so-called "airshaft" is not an unmerited concession, since it is only by a fiction that this airshaft can be said to contain the "outer air." But, at any rate, the moderation of the commission is a proof that it has made the last concession possible, and that to go further in the way of concession would be a cruel and base betrayal of the most helpless part of our population. Upon the subject of "rear tenements" we are glad to observe that the report admits no compromise. "The legislation," it says, "which will most favorably affect the death rate of New-York is such as will do away with the rear tenements and root out every old, ramshackle, disease-breeding tenement house in the city."

What the report says of the need of more schools, of more playgrounds, of more parks is true and useful and should be followed by legislation where legislation is needed and by the full enforcement of existing laws where these will suffice. The commission has done a public service which ought to affect for the better the conditions of living for a majority of the inhabitants of New-York.

TWO IMPLIED PROMISES.

In dealing with the question of canal improvement in his annual message, Gov. Morton urged upon the Legislature the "need of prompt and statesmanlike action in providing for the improvement of the canals and their administration upon a sound business basis, unmixed with political or other subordinate purposes and policies." This clearly implied a promise that so far as the administration of the canals depended upon his own action it should be "statesmanlike," "upon a sound business basis," and "unmixed with political or other subordinate purposes or policies."

Almost everything in the work of improving the canals and of managing them will depend upon the Commissioner of Public Works, and the only means the Governor had of fulfilling his implied promise lay in his power to appoint just the right man to that office. He promptly appointed an active politician, who had been disappointed in his desire for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, who was known throughout the State only as an active partisan and political spoilsman, and whose first important announcement was that he proposed to make the canals "Republican, from the locktenders up."

In the same message Gov. Morton referred to the civil service laws of the State as having been "powerfully reinforced" by a Constitutional amendment "recognizing this great reform principle and extending its operation," and said that it might well be "considered whether the prudent and consistent extension and perfection of the system will not exert a most beneficial effect" in averting and preventing "corrupt and otherwise reprehensible practices," &c. These words gave much comfort to civil service reformers, as implying that the Governor would do his part toward applying the "great reform principle" and producing the "beneficial effect."

As in the other case, the results depended upon the agency to be used, and the "extension and perfection of the system" can only be made through a Commissioner thoroughly believing in it and desirous of giving it the fullest effect. The Governor's first opportunity of fulfilling his implied promise and putting the stamp of good faith upon his utterances came with the appointment of a Civil Service Commissioner, and he appointed a partisan newspaper editor in Lockport, never heard of as an advocate or supporter of the reform, but known chiefly as an ardent follower of "Boss" Platt, who has no equal in this State as an exemplar of the "spoils system."

There is in this no paltering in a double sense, no keeping of the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope, for the words were capable of only one meaning, and the promise, though implied, was distinct. The breaking thereof is open and direct, to the ear as well as to the hope. The voice of the message was the voice of Levi, but the hand in the appointments was the hand of Thomas.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The election of a President for France yesterday took its way very tranquilly and caused far less excitement throughout the republic than is awakened in this country every four years by each of the great nominating conventions. What little stir there was was confined almost wholly to the members of the Assembly; the crowd outside was insignificant, and as for the fear which some timid English papers expressed that the occasion would be seized by a pretender, the only indication of even an effort in that direction was an amusing Orleanist manifesto, which the Government kindly suppressed. Nor was the public that relies on the newspapers any more aroused than the visitors to Versailles. If the recent experience is any test, the dullness of current French annals is ample guarantee of profound happiness.

Judged by the outcome, the election of a President by a joint convention of the two legislative bodies is not a bad device. It has so far given to France a succession of able men of high character, and though each of them (save M. Carnot) has resigned his office before the conclusion of his term, none of them has been forced to do so by anything like revolution. During the period, now nearly a quarter of a century, since M. Thiers took the chief Executive office, it may fairly be said, on the one hand, that the office has become more firmly established in the political system, and on the other that it has not given rise to that eager and dangerous contention for its honors and powers that was feared when it was instituted. As an offset to this desirable evolution, it must be confessed that, while the office has lost nothing in dignity, it has conferred on its incumbent less and less influence and prestige. It is, indeed, not impossible that the discovery by M. Casimir-Perier that the Presidency was a splendid prison rather than a place of power may have had something to do with his unfortunate break-down.

But it is to be recalled also that the President of France, at least since the resignation of Thiers in 1873, has at no time been a man of really great personal force, nor of training in politics. MacMahon was a Royalist soldier; Grévy a most respectable old gentleman, with more interest in billiards than in public affairs; Carnot was an accomplished officer and a pure patriot, but not a man of marked energy, and Casimir-Perier—well, of him the least said the better. M. Faure, who was elected yesterday, began life as a manual laborer, became a millionaire ship owner before he entered public life at forty, and is known to-day as a man who has never failed in anything he undertook, of accurate knowledge, of keen and cool judgment, of remarkable administrative capacity, and of entire rectitude. It is not likely that he will make of the Presidency a greater office than it was meant to be, but he may easily make it far greater than it has ever been. He is essentially, and in the best sense, a man of the people; he is neither a theorist nor a narrow politician. He knows every considerable class of his countrymen, from having been one of them. He is an anti-protectionist, a believer in order and justice, a man of courage justified by his own career, an acute parliamentarian, and an experienced administrator. In our own country he would be deemed a very perfect representative of the Nation, and if he really represents France, as we are warranted in hoping that he does, his election is most happy.

LAIDLAW VS. SAGE.

It is undoubtedly hard upon Mr. Laidlaw, who is attempting the difficult task of extracting money from Mr. Russell Sage, that he should have been so long baffled in his quest. Because it does not seem to be disputed that Mr. Laidlaw was the chief victim of an attack which was not aimed at him at all, but was intended to reduce Mr. Sage to fragments. The only question is as to the legal and moral responsibility of Mr. Sage for Mr. Laidlaw's injuries, or, rather, as to his legal responsibility. Mr. Sage distinctly does not belong to the class the members of which and their money are proverbially said to be soon parted, although it is reported that he has upon at least one occasion contributed to the foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church with positive liberality. But he has made it clear that he does not mean to pay Mr. Laidlaw the damages incurred in protecting his own person until he is actually compelled so to do, even though he spends as much money in escaping the payment as the payment would amount to. Upon the only occasion before the present when Mr. Laidlaw got him before a jury, the jury, it will be remembered, took Mr. Laidlaw's view, whereupon Mr. Sage appealed the case, as he will doubtless appeal the present case if the present jury takes the same view.

These trials and appeals must cost Mr. Sage some money, but if he prefers to spend his money upon his lawyers rather than upon Mr. Laidlaw, with the prospect of being ultimately compelled to spend his money upon Mr. Laidlaw as well as upon the lawyers, that is his affair. If Mr. Laidlaw really has the claim which one jury has recognized, the delay is additionally hard upon him, unless a second or third jury is at liberty to consider the delay in assessing the damages. But from the point of view of the public, the delay has its compensations. Rat killing and bull baiting and prize fighting being prohibited by law, that part of the public which finds its amusement in cruel sports has been basing some fond anticipations of amusement from the second cross-examination of Mr. Sage. The first one gave them unalloyed pleasure, and they would not regret it, except on poor Mr. Laidlaw's account, if the cross-examination of Mr. Sage were to become an annual sporting "fixture." We do not mean to accuse Mr. Choate of barrating or maintenance or champerty, or whatever the offense may be, in suggesting that he would probably rather have a day's fun with Mr. Sage in public for nothing once a year or so than not to have it at all. If the verdict in this case should go against Mr. Sage and he should decide again rather to spend his money in actuating his lawyers than in indemnifying Mr. Laidlaw, the inhumane sporting public would look forward with interest to the next production of Laidlaw against Sage.

THE ONE TEST OF A STRIKE.

The only test of the justification of a labor strike is its success by lawful means. If this were generally accepted by workingmen there would be fewer hasty and ill-advised strikes doomed to failure. It should be understood beforehand that any violent or forcible interference to prevent other workmen from taking the place of strikers or to prevent employers from controlling their own property or business must not be relied upon in the smallest degree for success. Such means involve the violation of law and an invasion of the rights of others, which are just as sacred as those of the men who have seen fit to quit work. Men abandoning their work should understand and admit that the employer has a legal and moral right to go on with his business without them, if he can, and that other workmen have a legal and moral right to take the employment on the terms offered, if they see fit, and that both parties are entitled to protection in these rights. These things being admitted, it will be plain that if a strike is to succeed it must be because there are grievances so serious that men capable of doing the work required in a satisfactory manner will not accept it so long as the ground for these grievances exists or because the men capable of the work are so thoroughly organized in their particular trade or occupation that the places of the strikers cannot be filled.

The lower the grade of labor and the less of skill and training required in it, the less likely is either of these alternatives to be realized, but this should be considered as one of the factors of the situation before a strike is resorted to. If all possibility of gaining any point by interfering with the property or the business of the employer or with the liberty of other workmen were to be excluded from the calculation, strikes would not be undertaken without careful consideration and every effort to settle the difficulty in some other way. Such unlawful means should always be excluded from the calculation, for not only are they wrong in themselves and calculated to array public authorities and the whole law-abiding part of the community against the strikers, but they will fail in the end after causing unnecessary loss to all concerned.

It does not follow that workmen must submit supinely to unjust conditions or even to unsatisfactory conditions because their grievances are not sufficient to justify so extreme a measure as striking work, or because the general industrial condition is such that a peaceable strike would fail. It only makes it incumbent upon them to avoid haste and unreasonable demands, taking all the elements of the situation into consideration, and to exhaust every other means of getting their wrongs remedied. If this method were pursued, it would seldom happen that an amicable settlement of the trouble could not be reached, and when it did happen, the workmen would be sure of public sympathy and all the aid to be derived from it in bringing employers to terms.

The most important function, if not the only useful function, of our official Board of Mediation and Arbitration is that of mediating, and this should always precede the resort to a strike and not follow it. The board in this State is generally found rushing to the scene and offering its good offices after a strike has occurred, generally because that is the first intimation it has had of the trouble. It ought rather to be the means of inquiring into the merits of labor disputes and bringing about an understanding before a strike is thought of. It may not be able to act in this way of its own motion, but workmen or employers, or both, should appeal to it before taking any chance of a serious rupture of their relations. Those who aim only at doing what is fair and right can have no objection to this course, and by adopting it they can make the Board of Mediation and Arbitration serve a useful purpose.

THE MEASURE OF A STATESMAN.

The re-election of Senator George Frisbie Hoar has served as a text for several eloquent discourses in the Republican press about what is called his statesmanship. We have been assured repeatedly that he is a statesman, and one of the highest type. He never "hesitates" or "shirks," says the junior Republican organ in this city. "Age has not diminished his enthusiasm for righteousness. His course in the Senate has been an encouragement and inspiration to Republicans everywhere, and he has worthily upheld the highest traditions of that illustrious body for that broad practical wisdom which is the highest form of statesmanship."

It happens that the latest prominent exhibition of this narrow and querulous partisan's quality was one that directed attention forcibly to his lack of "enthusiasm for righteousness," his tendency to "shirk," and his unfamiliarity with that "broad practical wisdom" which is statesmanship in its "highest form." We refer to the history of the paragraph in the new tariff relating to alcohol used in the arts. This paragraph—the enforcement of which, Senator Sherman afterward said in the Senate, "would sacrifice the revenues of the Government to the amount of from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year" by "practically destroying the greater part of the revenue from whisky"—was written by Senator Hoar and by him was offered as an addition to the tariff bill pending at the time. Not suspecting that the aged Senator from Massachusetts had set a trap for them and was attacking them by petty trick and device, the Democratic managers of the tariff proceedings accepted the paragraph and it became a part of the bill which was afterward enacted.

Immediately after the final passage of the bill, the Republican leaders in the Senate gleefully informed their Democratic associates that by accepting the aged Senator's paragraph they had fallen into a hole of large dimensions, and unwittingly opened the door for a great loss of revenue. At the same time the Republican journals pointed in derision to what The New-York Tribune called the "stupid mistake of the Democrats." In the Senate Mr. Sherman was the foremost of those who exposed the purpose and undertook to measure the effect of Mr. Hoar's little trick, and he was good enough to show that it was Mr. Hoar who had done this thing. As we have said, he asserted that under this paragraph the Government would lose "from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year" out of the revenues upon which it relied. "It is just as certain as it possibly can be," he added, "that under the loose language of the bill as it now stands, [Mr. Hoar's paragraph, just as he had written it,] practically the greater part of the revenue from whisky will be destroyed."

We have said that this disclosure was made immediately after the final passage of the bill. It should be added, however, that the Republicans restrained their joy and refrained from pointing out the hole into which the austere moralist from Massachusetts had put his partisan opponents until, by means of their shameful alliance with Gorman and his little group of Sugar Trust followers, they had procured the passage of the resolution providing that there should be no further legislation, remedial or otherwise, on the tariff. Then, when the door had been closed against any correction, the Democrats were invited to estimate the cost of their courtesy to the exemplar of righteousness and broad statesmanship from Massachusetts. Half an hour later, when the Senate was asked to apply a remedy by passing a bill which had come over from the House—a bill repealing the obnoxious Hoar paragraph—the Republicans promptly objected, and action upon this measure was prevented by their opposition and machinations.

Where was the bold and broad and patriotic Senator from Massachusetts during these proceedings? We are now told that he never "hesitates or shirks or turns his back." Where was he when the dangerous and iniquitous character of his paragraph was exposed by Mr. Sherman and others, and when his Republican associates—notwithstanding this exposure and confession—prevented the application of a remedy? He was not in the Senate. He had cautiously withdrawn for a time from that "illustrious body." He was not bold enough and broad enough to stand up either to defend his alcohol paragraph or to explain the real purpose of the petty scheme. But the record proves that, although he had discreetly taken himself away, he had been careful to arrange pairs which show that he would have voted against the application of any remedy, both in the case of the resolution and in the case of the House repealing bill, if he had been present. That is to say, he had undertaken to neutralize the force of one Democratic vote for "righteousness," and had then secluded himself while his associates were uncovering and explaining his trick. On account of this record, and of many other exhibitions of Mr. Hoar's quality, we are unable to subscribe to the assertions of our Republican friends about his "enthusiasm for righteousness," his courage, his fairness, his broad practical wisdom, and his statesmanship, or to say with them that in him "the famous Commonwealth whose name is inseparably connected with the Olympian oratory and matchless intellect of Webster and the impassioned philippics and intense zeal for humanity of Charles Sumner, the historic community whose sons and daughters are among the best citizens of every State in the Union, and in whose soil Puritanism has splendidly blossomed into Americanism, possesses a fitting spokesman." They don't know the man.

The report of the Lexow committee is confined for the most part to the Police Department, as was natural. It proposes, in substance, a commission of three persons appointed by the Governor and Senate to weed out the police force, subject to the approval, in each case of dismissal, of the Mayor. It proposes to concentrate the executive powers of the board in one person, the Chief of Police, with powers adequate to immediate control, including temporary penalties for purposes of discipline, distribution of the force, &c. It recommends a bi-partisan board of Commissioners, with somewhat restricted powers. Senator Bradley assents to the report, except as to the commission, which he would have single-headed, and Senator Cantor dissents entirely. Senator Saxton, being Lieutenant Governor, takes no part in the report. The committee asks to be continued and authorized to extend its investigations.

The prevailing interest in the retaliatory movement for the exclusion of our cattle, fresh meats, and other food products from Germany and certain other Continental countries may direct attention to the magnitude of our export trade in provisions. The value of the provisions (breadstuffs not included) exported in the calendar year just closed was $175,425,118, as against $155,228,215 in 1893. The greater part of the increase was due to the growth of the shipments of cattle from $22,499,788 to $36,781,731, and of fresh beef from $15,431,797 to $17,388,403.

The discharge of several hundred workmen who have recently been employed on the route of the projected Panama Canal may indicate that the funds of the new company are running low. It is reported that the people of Colon and Panama are disappointed and are losing confidence in the new organization. It is difficult to understand why they should ever have had any confidence to lose. Even if the capital of the new company had been subscribed in the ordinary way, it would have been absurdly inadequate, being less than $12,000,000, but when it is recalled that the subscriptions were practically procured by the courts from Herz, the heirs of Baron Reinach, Eiffel, and others at whose hands the old company had suffered, and that these worthies are prominent in the management, we do not see why well-informed persons on the isthmus or elsewhere should find in anything the company may do or fail to do a ground for disappointment.

The Belgian Parliament, six weeks after the proclamtion of plural suffrage, passed, with characteristic Continental paternalism, the following law: "Voting is compulsory." The politicians, who had not understood that political rights entail political duties, those who regarded abstention as a legitimate move in Parliamentary tactics, and even those who objected to compulsion only because it was compulsion, have had several occasions in the Belgium Chamber of Deputies to admit that the law was oftener wise than unwise. M. Lepelletier, Deputy for Algiers, called the attention of the French Chamber of Deputies to this fact in June, 1893, and proposed a similar law. The proposition was rejected, perhaps wisely; but if it had not been rejected, M. Barthou would not have resigned, M. Dupuy's Cabinet would not have resigned, M. Casimir-Perier would not have resigned. The Ministers were defeated by varied majorities which would have been overwhelmed if their political friends had voted. The fate of the Dupuy Ministry was ordained by forty-one votes, but there were eighty-one absentees, all friends of the Government; that is, all moderate Republicans. It is always the moderate Republican, or the moderate in any opinion, who abstains; and it is the moderate's action which is essential in the affairs of a great nation.

Joséphin Péladan, the Sâr, the Mafian whose dazzling costume and blue-black long beard captivated Paris for a month; the novelist whose books written in picturesque "charabia" displayed on their title pages the invocation, "Ohé, les races Latines!" the painter who wished to make art symbolical, as if it had not always been thus, and made it obscure, is now a salesman in a bicycle shop, and the journals that pointed to his convex forehead and said, "Il a peut-être quelque chose là," now say sadly: "Il n'est plus Péladan, il est Pédalant."

THE AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The First Concert of Its Second Season Given at Chickering Hall.

The American Symphony Orchestra was organized last season with the patriotic purpose of demonstrating that concerts of good music could be given without the necessity of importing foreign musicians. The members of this orchestra were born in this country, and belong to that excellent body of German-American citizens which makes itself a desirable part of every community. It would be pleasant to say that the patriotic impulse behind the formation of this orchestra was a claim upon public patronage; but, as a matter of fact, the music lovers of the metropolis are not much influenced by vital statistics. They do not really care whether an artist is American, French, German, or Greek, so long as he is competent to give them the sort of pleasure they desire.

The American Symphony Orchestra, however, deserves better of its countrymen. The audience which attended the first concert of its second season in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon was not as large as the merits of the entertainment demanded. Three numbers comprised the compact and interesting programme. They were Woldemar Bargiel's "Medea" overture, opus 22; Carl Goldmark's violin concerto, A minor, opus 28, and Niels W. Gade's fourth symphony, B flat, opus 20. The solo performer was the noted Belgian virtuoso, César Thomson.

The Goldmark concerto has been heard here before, and it did not make a profound impression. It was played yesterday with fine technical excellence by Mr. Thomson, and, in the slow movement, with great beauty of tone and pure, classic style. But it is not influential music, and on the whole it made little more effect than the set of showy variations which the violinist played as an encore number.

The work of the orchestra was commendable in respect of smoothness, precision, and body of tone. Something was left to be desired in the way of finesse and delicacy of nuance, but a good deal can be forgiven where there is so much spirit in the performance. Mr. Samuel Franko conducted with discretion.

DUTCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

Mr. Louis R. Ehrich has brought together at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries a collection of nearly one hundred paintings, the result of many years of careful research abroad, and on Jan. 22 and 23 they will be sold at auction. It is seldom that so excellent an opportunity is offered for the careful study of a group of artists whose methods and surroundings differed so entirely from those of the present day, and the display cannot fail to be most interesting to the art lovers of this city. Mr. Ehrich has been an enthusiastic collector and has approached his hobby, con amore. He has displayed good judgment, and has achieved remarkable results, the marvel being that so many extraordinary pictures should have been found outside of public galleries, and that the owners could have been induced to part with them. It is undeniable that age, glaze, and varnish have been potent factors in producing much of the charm of tone and mellow richness of color in these paintings. Doubtless it is equally true that Mr. Ehrich in his enthusiasm may have erred here and there in his attribution of certain names to certain canvases, but, as he frankly confesses, he bought originally not names, but work, and he had the courage of his convictions, so that in almost every case an interesting example is the result.

How the public will take these pictures, or what will be the result of the sale, can of course be only conjecture, but there are not a few works among the number that would prove valuable additions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, affording there the chance for permanent inspection and additional study of an interesting school and epoch.

It is needless to say that not all among the works are of the very best, but certainly a high average is maintained, and if all the painters are not of the first rank, they show up well in their class, and the time in which they lived and painted was a glorious period for art.

The Rubens (47), "The Village Dance," is undoubtedly the gem of the collection, and is in all probability a small replica of the picture of the same name in the Madrid Gallery. This particular canvas, it is claimed, was given at the artist's death to his second wife, but under any circumstances it is a rich, magnificent piece of tone, luscious in color and full of beautiful, sensuous painting. The composition is admirable, there is splendid action in the figures and intelligence in the arrangement that shows the hand of the master.

A canvas now attributed to Rembrandt (94), but for some years thought to have been by Frans Hals, hangs at one end of the long gallery. Whoever the artist, it is an excellent example of the painter's art, and will attract much attention. There is unquestionably more of the former than of the latter's style in the handling, though it lacks the warmth and glow of the work of the painter of the "Doreur," as well as the heavy use of the pigment.

There is an Eckhout (13), "Portrait of an Old Man," executed with much distinction and with a surberbly painted hand, and a Sustermans (66), "A Knight of Malta," that is big and dignified, and painted frankly and with great ability. The quality of color throughout the entire exhibition is distinctly in advance of the drawing, but one notable exception must be particularly referred to, and that is a picture by Herp (29), "The Carouse," which is a genuine chef d'oeuvre, and is satisfying in every respect. The composition is very complete and the figures are drawn in an able way, or when sugested are done in a manner that shows an intimate knowledge of the artist's craft.

Two heads by Denner, of which No. 78 is the more important, will perhaps appeal more strongly to the general public than other work here. They are painted with marvelous attention to detail, with infinite patience, and are wonderfully well preserved and fresh, but they are inclined, possibly from age or glaze, to be hot in color.

The Terburgh (56), "Portrait of a Divine," is hardly representative, indeed the restorer's hand is all too evident in many portions of the canvas, and though what remains is sober, quiet, and full of dignity, it is not altogether the Terburgh of the "Guitar Lesson" at the National Galery. By Van Ostade (51), a "Cottage Interior" is mellow in tone and full of rich color, and the composition is one of the characteristic scenes the artist painted so frequently. "Girl with Candle," (74), by Schalker is a careful study of the effect of candle light, wherein the values are well observed and the drawing is of the best. There is a fine portrait of a young girl (36) by Peter Nason, severe and simple, but full of character, and by Netscher "A Love Letter," with much detail and careful work. The quaintly framed, curiously composed, and altogether remarkable work of Van der Weyden (93), "The Holy Family," will have an interest for both layman and student. The wonderful patience, labor, and loving care expended on this production are little short of marvelous, and in "The Madonna" (34), by Cranach, a similar religious sentiment pervades the picture, expressed with even more naïveté. There is "The Housewife" (90), by Lundens, a particularly good example of his school, well preserved and with careful painting throughout, though clumsy in the drawing of the arms. Of cattle pictures there are a number, including the names of Paul Potter, Van de Velde, and others. Attractive landscapes, too, maybe seen: by Does, Sheep and Goats (11), very tender and delicate in color, and a "Ruined Tower" (38) by Isaac Van Ostade, that is a gem in its way. Moucheon signs a superb canvas, "The Mountain Pass" (72) well composed and with great feeling for nature. There is a Hobbema, a Peter Molyn that might be taken for a Ruysdael, and an excellent Wouverman. Last in this notice must be remarked a well preserved, highly finished, yet vigorous and ably painted landscape, entitled "The Waterfall" (44), by Jan Wynants. It is one of the masterpieces of the collection.

BARK CALIFORNIA GOES TO THE BOTTOM

She Was the First Steamer to Carry Gold Seekers to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange to-day reported the wreck of the bark California, lumber laden, from Puget Sound for Pacasnayo, Peru, at the latter port. The vessel was formerly known as the steamer California, built at Greenpoint, N. Y., in 1849. It arrived here Feb. 1, 1849, being the first steamer to enter this port from New-York with gold seekers.

A "Test-Case" Excise Arrest.

Charles Schloss, the proprietor, and "Bert" Newman, the bartender, of a saloon at 1,512 Broadway, were arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning for violating the excise law. They were both held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court.

Superintendent Byrnes had the proprietor arrested to make a test case and determine whether proprietors can be held for the acts of their barkeepers in keeping open in violation of the law. The Liquor Dealers' Association will aid Schloss in his defense.

A Tugboat Sinks at Her Pier.

The watchman of the towboat Little Harlem River, while filling her tank early yesterday morning, fell asleep and the boat sank at her dock, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Harlem River. Fireman John Mahoney, who was asleep on the boat, was awakened by the water running into his berth, and had to swim ashore.

Miss Stevenson Very Low.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 17.—Miss Stevenson has grown steadily weaker, and at 10:30 to-night it appears impossible that she can live through the night.

NEW CHWANG IS IN DANGER

Chinese Prepared to Retreat and Will Begin Their Looting.

PEACE ENVOYS ARE STILL DELAYED

Italians Have Won a Victory Near Coatit—At Opening of Riksdag the King's Speech Defended Union.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Central News correspondent in Shanghai telegraphs:

"The peace envoys are not likely to start for Japan this month. Fifty thousand troops are reported to be in and around New Chwang. The Chinese are preparing to retreat and are burying the breech blocks of the guns in the fort. The foreigners expect that the town will be looted as soon as the troops retreat. The Chinese are already looting the villages in the neighborhood."

GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA

British Consul's Mission and Some American Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The news from Colon that British Consul Harrison, at Havana, has started for Nicaragua on a diplomatic mission, probably in connection with the claims of ex-Chief Clarence of the Mosquito Reserve, who is now a pensioner of Great Britain at Kingston, Jamaica, has revived interest in the Bluefields incident. The official correspondence, as submitted to the Senate, Executive Document No. 20, indicates that Great Britain still has a grievance against Nicaragua in connection with the treatment of British Vice Consul Hatch.

On Nov. 24 last Mr. Gresham cabled to Mr. Bayard as follows:

Washington, Nov. 24, 1894.

Minister from Nicaragua is advised by his Government that British Minister to Nicaragua declares that England does not accept Nicaraguan rule in Mosquito Territory, and that British Minister has telegraphed to Limon for British war vessel to go to Bluefields. While this information is not fully credited here, you will inquire and report.

To this Ambassador Bayard replied:

London, Nov. 27, 1894.

Minister for Foreign Affairs states war vessel not ordered to Bluefields, and British notification to Nicaraguan Commissioner merely caveat pending discussion, and not intended as conclusive. Dispatches now on the way explain situation.

The dispatch thus spoken of as being on the way and explaining the situation is published in the correspondence from Mr. Bayard to Mr. Gresham, received Dec. 10, 1894, as follows:

Lord Kimberley, having my note of the 8th lying before him, stated that my report to you of the interview of Friday previous, as recited in my note of that day to him, was entirely accurate, but that he had not then informed me of his latest telegraphic instructions to the British Minister at Nicaragua respecting a number of decrees which had been lately promulgated at Bluefields by the Nicaraguan Commissioner, and which, pending the consideration of the incident of the arrest and expulsion of the British Pro-Consul and the proposed discussion here by Señor Barrios, were not accepted by the British Government, but that a notification of a cautious nature—"a caveat" (as his lordship termed it)—had been filed by the British Minister, in order that the assent and approval by Great Britain of these decrees, so far as they affected British interests in Nicaragua and British duty under the treaty of Managua and the Austrian award thereunder, should not be considered as conclusively given, but to remain suspended until the mission of Señor Barrios and the incident of Hatch's arrest should have reached a satisfactory termination.

While Mr. Bayard's latest dispatches state that the British Foreign Office expresses open satisfaction with the result attained in getting rid of Clarence and the Indian question, the result of Consul Harrison's mission will be looked forward to with interest.

AN ATTORNEY GENERAL KILLED

Signor Celli Was Known in Milan as the Anarchists' Enemy.

ROME, Jan. 17.—Signor Celli, Attorney General of the Province of Milan, was stabbed to death in his office to-day. The assassin was captured by a policeman on guard at the door. He is an Anarchist. The doorkeeper says that he gained admission by professing to have legal business with the Attorney General.

The motive of the assissination is clear. This whole district has been for years a hotbed of Anarchic and Socialistic conspiracy, and there has been no end of trials for sedition. Many revolutionists are now awaiting trial. Among the agitators Celli is known as the "Anarchist-killer." At the opening of the judicial year he delivered and address denouncing the Anarchists and pledging himself to bring as many as possible to justice. After making this speech he received several threatening letters.

OPENING OF THE RIKSDAG.

Speech from the Throne Defends the Union of Sweden and Norway.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17.—The session of the Riksdag was opened to-day by the King in person. The speech from the throne defended the union of Sweden and Norway by the act of 1814.

Though this union was necessary, his Majesty said, it was capable of improvement in detail; yet the fundamental idea was a great one. The speech announced the introduction of grants for the maintenance of the workingmen in case of age, sickness, or accident.

A bill was also submitted providing for an increase of the duty on cereals in conformity with the royal decree promulgated Jan. 5. The aim of this bill is to prevent the importation of grain for speculative purposes.

ITALIAN VICTORY NEAR COATIT.

Ras Mangascia and His Army Pursued for Ten Hours and Beaten.

ROME, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Massowah says that Gen. Baratieri, commander of the Italian troops in East Africa, again met Ras Mangascia and his army last evening after pursuing them for ten hours. The battle was fought south of Coatit.

The Italian artillery cut down the enemy by the hundred and eventually put them to flight. The Italian victory was complete and decisive. The enemy left all their dead and wounded and arms, ammunition, and quantities of stores on the field. Among the wounded were several chiefs.

AN UNQUALIFIED FALSEHOOD.

Report that United Press Consented to Judgment for Damages.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The story cabled yesterday by the Chicago organization styling itself the Associated Press, in which it was asserted that the United Press had been forced to consent to a judgment for £800 damages in an action brought by the Reuter Telegram Company against the United Press for breach of contract because of a sudden stoppage of American service in May, 1893, is an absolute and unqualified falsehood.

Hanley Colliery Calamity.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The rescuing parties which have been at work in the Diglake Colliery, at Hanley, since the mine was overflowed by a rush of water from the old workings, have met with fresh and insuperable obstacles, and have, consequently, abandoned their efforts to reach the unfortunate men who were entombed alive. It is impossible that any of the miners whose escape was cut off by the flooding of the mine can still survive.

Duke of Argyll's Health.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Duke of Argyll will remain at Lord Kelvin's house for the present. He wrote yesterday to a local politician that he had been subject to attacks of syncope for a long time—in fact, had fifteen of them in thirty years. He was recovering rapidly, he said. A bulletin this evening, however, says that he has feverish symptoms and is not so well as yesterday.

Grave Defalcations at Vilna.

VILNA, Russia, Jan. 17.—An unexpected examination was recently made of the affairs of the Credit Bank in this city, as the result of which defalcations aggregating 300,000 rubles were discovered. Treasurer Ditton of the bank shortly after the investigation was concluded, committed suicide by poison.

Lord Randolph Churchill.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The following bulletin was issued by Lord Randolph Churchill's physician at 3:30 P. M. to-day: "Lord Randolph Churchill is in an advanced stage of general paralysis. Any change in his condition can only be slight and temporary."

Russian Ambassador to Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The Kreuz Zeitung learns that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski, Russian Ambasasdor to Austria, has been appointed to succeed Count Schouvaloff as Russian Ambassador to Germany.

Repeal of Anti-Jesuit Law.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—In the Reichstag today, the motion of the Centrists for the repeal of the anti-Jesuit law passed its second reading.

BANQUET OF "PENNSY" ALUMNI

The Rev. Arthur Ritchie Presided and Speeches Were Made by Graduates of That and Other Colleges.

The annual dinner of the New-York Society of the alumni of the University of Pennsylvania was given last evening in the Waldorf, Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The room was handsomely decorated with cut flowers, potted plants, and ferns.

Red and white, which have for many years distinguished "Pennsy" on the field of athletic sports, were liberally displayed.

The Rev. Arthur Ritchie presided. Upon his right were Provost Charles C. Harrison, George Walton Green, Prof. C. Stewart Robinson of the Law School, and Dr. William K. Otis. On his left were Carl S. Williams, Captain of "Pennsy's" football eleven; Job E. Hedges, Prof. George Stewart Fullerton, and Thornwell Mullaly of Yale.

The speakers and their toasts were as follows: The Rev. Mr. Ritchie, "New-York Society Alumni"; Provost Charles C. Harrison, "The University of Pennsylvania"; George Walton Green, "Harvard"; Thornwell Mullaly, "Yale"; Prof. C. Stuart Patterson, "Our Law School"; Job E. Hedges, "Princeton"; Prof. George Fullerton, "The College"; Dr. William K. Otis, "Columbia"; George Wharton Pepper, "Athletics at Pennsylvania," and Carl S. Williams, Captain of Pennsylvania's football eleven, "Our Prospects in 1895."

Among those present were L. C. Madeira, John Neill, H. L. Geyelin, Edward C. Clay, E. H. De Kieffer, John S. Elliott, C. A. Griscom, Jr., Gerald Halsman, the Rev. William B. Musgrave, Dr. Beverly Robinson, the Rev. H. H. Sleeper, G. E. Whitehead, H. G. Ward, G. W. Wickersham, Louis A. Rodenstein, Dr. L. Schoney, the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, the Rev. James D. Steele, Henry Bright, the Rev. William Du Hamel, Thomas McKean, C. Stuart Patterson, and George S. Fullerton.

FOUGHT ON THE ELEVATED TRACK

Two Men Delay Traffic on the Third Avenue Line Twenty Minutes.

Trains on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad were blocked twenty minutes last night just before midnight by two men who were fighting on the track.

They gave their names in the police station as William O'Brien of 348 East Forty-eighth Street, and Thomas Wilson of 349 East Twenty-eighth Street.

They knocked down the ticket chopper at the Twenty-eighth Street station and leaped to the track, where they began to wrestle. As they lay clinched on the track a train came along. It was stopped when only three feet from the prostrate men.

Policeman Sullivan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station tried to arrest the fighters. He was struck in the face and cut with a heavy ring by one of the men, while the other cut a gash in his leg with a knife. He retreated and whistled for help.

It took five policemen to get the men to the street and to the station house.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John B. Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., is at the Waldorf.

—General James H. Wilson of Delaware is at the Brevoort.

—William Count von Arco of Berlin is at the Cambridge.

—Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut is at the Murry Hill.

—Lady Henry Somerset of England and Miss Frances E. Willard of Chicago are at the Brunswick.

—George M. Pullman and John W. Doane of Chicago and President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College are at the Windsor.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Judge Robert Earl of Herkimer, N. Y.; ex-Gov. Levi K. Fuller of Vermont, and N. K. Fairbank of Chicago are at the Fifth Avenue.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 17.—The First National Bank Building was badly damaged by fire to-day. Loss on building, $10,000; insured for $19,000. Metcalf & Co., printers, lose $5,000; insured for $2,500. Hammond & Field, lawyers, lose $2,000; no insurance. Other tenants' losses, $1,000.

Trotters Sell Well.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Pattie D. (2:12¼) and Doctor Caton (2:18¼) were the sensational performers sold at Tattersalls to-day. The former was in great demand, and several horsemen were on hand prepared to pay fancy figures for the daughter of Ultimus. The opening bid was $500, and the spirited competition quickly ran the figures to $1,600. Several bidders dropped out, but Frank G. Smith, the well-known starting judge, met every advance. It was rumored about the stand that H. A. Waterman was bidding in the mare through Smith. The latter, however, got the animal for Joe Woodford of St. Louis. Thirty-six head were sold, and the amount realized was $9,500.

Summary of horses sold for $1,000 and upward follows:

Pattie D., 2:12¼, (1889,) ch. m., by Ultimus, out of Zada Warren, by Blackshaw, Jr.; Frank G. Smith of Buffalo and Joseph Woodford of St. Louis.....$1,930

Eminent, (1888,) b. g., by Empire, dam Gypsy Queen, by Stephen A. Douglas; W. A. Allen of Auburn..... 1,300

Doctor Caton, 2:18¼, (1888,) b. s., by Icilander, dam Atalanta, by Don Cossack; S. Bautels Sons of Rochester, N. Y..... 1,010

Mr. Belmont Will Not Race Abroad.

Afternoon papers yesterday announced that Mr. August Belmont had decided to send part of his racing stable abroad for an English campaign.

Mr. Belmont said there was no foundation whatever for the report beyond the fact that some of his horses had been entered in English stakes. He said: "If I am not allowed to race my horses here, in my native State and country, I will lock up my stable doors and abandon the sport."

FRANCE IS CONSERVATIVE

Continued from Page 1.

to read the figures. The President's voice was quite inaudible and his hands trembled violently. It was five minutes after he spoke before all members of the Assembly knew the result.

The figures generally known were then only approximate—officially they were, Faure, 430, and Brisson, 361—but they sufficed to show that Félix Faure was the new President of France. The scene was absolutely devoid of solemnity or even dignity. The Brissonites, who had not once ceased howling, were joined by other malcontents, and the windows were fairly shaken by the indescribable tumult.

The Radicals mounted chairs and benches, shouting, "Down with this President, elected by the Right." The Socialists ran up and down the aisles, howling, "Down with the thieves!" "Down with the Congo adventurers!" "Down with the Panama scoundrels!" Occasionally, when the noise subsided for a moment, the Socialists would yell in an ear-splitting chorus: "Hurrah for the Social Republic!" "Hurrah for the Social revolution!"

Baudry d'Asson had a conspicuous place near Challemel-Lacour, and, with purple face and waving arms, he proclaimed a hundred times that the Presidency was useless and the republic must end. He eventually mounted the rostrum, but only to be met there by the Socialists Baudin, Viviani, Michelin, and Toussaint, who, in defiance of him and the President of the Assembly, protested against the exclusion of Gérault-Richard and Mirman.

The crowd outside was in strange contrast to the assembly. It was neither excited nor enthusiastic. It waited without eagerness for the coming of the new President. The carriage which carried Casimir-Perier back to Paris some six months ago stood in the courtyard, with the artillery escort near by.

The big palace clock struck 8 as the President, who had been receiving official congratulations, passed through the Salle des Tombeaux, between lines of soldiers with fixed bayonets. He was preceded by ushers and was followed by Cabinet Ministers. The crowd heard the beating of drums, and saw the President come out, bowing right and left, but it gave no sign of welcome. There was an occasional hurrah, but no attempt to raise a hearty cheer. Two men even shouted, "Long live Brisson!" Mounted lancers surrounded the carriage after M. Faure entered it, and escorted him to the station. As outside the palace, there were half a dozen cheers for Faure and two or three for Brisson when the President entered the train.

The train was a special one, and very slow. It reached the St. Lazare station, in Paris, at 9:30. By that time the news of the election had spread far and wide, and a vast throng had gathered in the Place du Havre, outside the station. The President was received with a few cries of "Long live Félix Faure!" but there was no enthusiasm. He drove directly to the Elysée Palace.

The Socialists have issued a manifesto denouncing the Republicans as traitors to the country, and asserting that Faure was chosen merely as a shield for the clerical and capitalist politicians. M. Faure will begin his duties by giving 20,000f. to the poor of Paris.

CAREER OF THE NEW PRESIDENT

A Mechanic, Merchant, Soldier, and Distinguished Representative.

Félix François Faure was not classified in the list of parties which divide the Chamber of Deputies into Legitimists, Imperialists, and Conservative, Rallied, Revisionist, Radical, Socialist, and simple Republicans. He had, in all the questions which have divided the Parliament of the Third Republic since his entrance into public life, the characteristics of a man of business, indifferent to mere politics.

He was born in Paris, Jan. 30, 1841. He was trained in boyhood as a mechanic and is one of the most distinguished business men of Havre, a ship owner, a former President of the city's Chamber of Commerce, and like Casimir-Perier, a true representative of the French "grande bourgeoisie." He has always displayed an active interest in the finances, the colonial ambitions, and the navy needs of France. He is practical and one will look in vain in his record for a visionary expression.

During the war with Germany he was thirty years old, Chief of a battalion of Gardes Mobiles, and he brought aid from Havre to Paris to the victims of the Commune's incendiaries. At his first experience in politics he was forty years old, and his canvass, conducted under a Republican sign, was won by the business men of Havre against Le Vaillant du Douët, a Monarchist in the faithfully monarchical "Troisième Circonscription" of Havre. Faure's electors were 5,876, and his rival's only 5,675. His talent as a debater, made of accurate knowledge rather than of skill as an orator, called him to the particular attention of Gambetta.

In the Cabinet formed by Gambetta, the Grand Ministère of November, 1881, M. Faure was appointed Under Secretary of State to the newly-created Ministry of Commerce and Colonies. When the Gambetta Ministry resigned, in January, 1882, he resigned with it, but he had left an impression of his ability which the Opportunists were not to forget easily.

When Ferry attained his ambition to be Premier, in 1883, M. Faure was appointed to the office which he had filled in the Gambetta Cabinet. He resigned with the Ferry Ministry in 1885, and became one of the leaders of the so-called Republican Union. Colonial interests had in him their most eloquent defender. He had business arguments to support the plan which others in the Chamber and in the influential journals and reviews defended by philosophy.

In October, 1885, the Department of the Seine-Inférieure elected him a Deputy by 80,559 votes in 149,546. He became again Under Secretary of State to the Ministry of Colonies, in the Tirard Cabinet. In 1889 and 1893 Havre re-elected him a Deputy—in 1893 by 10,048 votes without a rival—and he was appointed, after a praiseworthy experience as Vice President of the Chamber, Minister of the Navy in the Cabinet of M. Dupuy, the resignation of which entailed Casimir-Perier's resignation. He is of precisely the same political sentiment as his predecessor. The administration will be unchanged. There is only one more name in the list of the third French Republic's President.

FAURE IS A TARIFF REFORMER

His Investiture at Versailles and His Reception at Home.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The investiture of the new President with his official powers took place in the library of the Versailles Palace. It consisted merely in Challemel-Lacour's reading to him the minutes of the Assembly.

M. Faure was met at the St. Lazare Station by Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was accompanied by them to the Elysée. The palace was brilliantly lighted and ushers in gala livery stood at the doors. Casimir-Perier welcomed and congratulated his successor. Premier Dupuy then presented the resignation of the Cabinet. M. Faure returned to the Ministry of Marine for the night. His youngest daughter Lucie, met him at the door of his apartments, and threw her arms around his neck, kissing him and crying repeatedly: "I am so happy, Papa!"

The crowd outside the Ministry cheered with considerable fervor and M. Faure was persuaded by friends to show himself on the balcony. He was received for the first time to-day with genuine enthusiasm. Everybody shouted, "Hurrah for Faure!" and every bow or smile from the President was the signal for a new demonstration. When the President re-entered the salon he said to M. Biondel, his Secretary.

"I have passed the most precious moments of my political career in this building."

To-morrow the President will receive the officers of the staff.

M. Faure is a tall, imposing figure, whose lines reveal his training in early life as a mechanic. Although a millionaire ship owner, he has simple tastes. His election is a blow to the Protectionist Party. The substitution of reciprocity treaties for the Méline tariff is only a question of time. M. Méline's newspaper organ, La République Français, admitted yesterday that Faure's election would mean tariff reform. The result of the election is received enthusiastically in Lyons.

ORLEANS PRETENDER'S LETTER.

Needless Seizure of the Journal Which Published His Plea.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The royalists, who are led by the Count d'Haussonville, received seven telegrams from the Duke of Orleans during the night in regard to the latter's manifesto, which was to be issued to-day. Prince Victor Napoleon is also reported to be preparing a manifesto. Orders have been given at the frontiers to prevent the importation of these documents into France.

Early this evening the United Press correspondent saw a copy of the letter sent by the Duke of Orleans to Senator Buffet. It was mailed at Dover last evening. It is virtually a manifesto, declaring that, at best, the republic in France can be only provisional, and that he stands ready to step in and help the people the moment they call him. The letter is generally ridiculed.

The police seized, shortly before midnight, a special edition of the Soleil, which contained the letter. The effort was superfluous, as nobody was buying the paper, and the boulevards were as calm as the rest of the city. A dispatch from Dover says that the Duke of Orleans will return to London to-morrow morning.

OPINIONS ON THE ELECTION.

A Concert of Praise of the President and the Republic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—"The election of M. Faure," said M. Jules Patenôtre, the French Ambassador to the United States, "means a change in the name of the President of the French Republic, but not a change of political party. M. Faure was a member of the Cabinet which resigned a few days ago, and is therefore a friend of M. Casimir-Perier. It is not likely that there will be a change in political policy, as the same party to which M. Casimir-Perier belonged is still in power.

"It is a fortunate thing, I think, that we do not delay in France in making our political changes. Not more than forty-eight hours—less than that, in fact, have elapsed since M. Casimir-Perier tendered his resignation, and here we have his successor selected. Quick action in such cases serves to bring quiet to the country, which is always, of course, somewhat agitated when the office of President is vacant and a Ministerial crisis is at hand.

"What will become of M. Casimir-Perier?" repeated the Ambassador. "He will retire from political life, I suppose. He did not want the Presidency when it was given to him, and he is probably thankful to be enabled to retire."

As to the cry of "Long live the King!" uttered by the Duke de la Rochefoucauld, in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday when M. Casimir-Perier's letter had been read, M. Patenôtre said that it meant nothing. Such cries were always to be heard at such times, but the Royalists had no power in the administration of affairs. There were scarcely twenty-five of the Royalist Party in the Chamber, said the Ambassador.

M. Patenôtre has known the new President of the republic for twenty years, but they have not seen much of each other, as the Ambassador has been absent from his country on diplomatic service during most of that time.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Daily News says, editorially: "The elevation of M. Faure to the Presidency shows the great progress that the republican idea has made in France. The fact that his republicanism is less advanced than M. Brisson's should be enough under the circumstances for France's well wishers. A country that has passed through such a crisis at a moment's notice is not likely to throw itself into the arms of any savior of society. The Republic has triumphantly borne a strain of an unexampled nature. No other political system in the world could have acquitted itself better in a similar emergency."

The Daily Chronicle will say: "M. Faure embodies virtually the same political sentiments as Casimir-Perier. The shouts of the Extremists in the National Assembly greeting his name will almost sufficiently assure Europe that France has again a man of strength and spirit at her head."

The Morning Post's Paris corerspondent telegraphs: "The election is satisfactory. M. Faure always enjoyed a reputation for probity and excellent executive capacity. His career has not been brilliant, but brilliance is not required in the Elysée."

The Daily News correspondent in Paris says: "M. Faure greatly owes his election to Casimir-Perier's hatred of M. Brisson, whom he regarded as a personal enemy, and on whom he avenged himself by concealing his resignation on the 15th from his friends. MM. Faure and Waldeck-Rousseu were secretly informed, and thus were enabled to canvass votes six hours before M. Brisson learned of the President's action."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "The election in Versailles doubtless will give great satisfaction in Germany, as averting the fears of Socialist influence. Nevertheless, public opinion is in nowise sanguine of the stability of French policy. M. Faure's name does not possess the authority or reputation to warrant success in the deadly struggle with the Socialist danger in France."

The Daily News remarks that M. Faure is the first Protestant ruler of France, Henry IV. having recanted before ascending the throne.

THE "IMPRESARIO" WAS FINED

He Furnished a Poor Quality of Bulls, and Spectators Were Displeased.

MEXICO, Jan. 17.—Gov. Villada has imposed a fine of $500 upon the impresario of the bull fights recently held at the suburban town of San Bartolo Naucalpan.

It is imposed by reason of the quality of the bulls brought out to fight, and the attendant riot on the part of the disgusted spectators. The bull ring was badly damaged by the enraged people, and the fighters barely escaped without serious injury. A fine of $200 was also imposed upon the judge who presided at the function.

The Orange Postmastership.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 17.—There are many good Democrats here who would like to succeed Augustus W. Condit, the Republican Postmaster of Orange, whose term will expire this year. Ex-Mayor Lawrence T. Fell is the most frequently mentioned in connection with the office, and his son, Lawrence T. Fell, Jr., who has just resigned as Assistant Postmaster of the United States Senate, is also mentioned as a possible candidate. Andrew McGowan, John O'Hagan, Jr., Moses J. Gans, and George P. Roberts are others mentioned.

FOR THE POLICE REFORM

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Declares It Must Be from Top to Bottom.

SINGLE-HEAD PLAN MEETS HIS IDEA

What He Said to a City Vigilance League Conference—William F. Rounds Talks on the Prison System.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was the principal speaker at the Municipal Conference, in the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, last evening, under the management of the City Vigilance League of the Nineteenth Assembly District. His topic was the police.

The large hall was crowded before the meeting opened. There were many women in the audience. When Dr. Parkhurst entered he was greeted with applause.

The topic for the evening's discussion was "The People's Safety," and it was divided into three sections—Police, Courts, and Prisons. John P. Faure, Secretary of the Committee of Seventy, presided, and introduced Dr. Parkhurst, who was received with cheers, as he stepped to the front of the platform. He said:

"We have been standing up for almost three years, and we propose to keep on standing. We have met to-night under circumstances which are a bit depressing to me, and perhaps to others, but we may as well understand that all this work is simply an effort to bring on the millennium. It is a good way off, but we must not become disheartened.

"Time is cheap, and there is lots of it. We must not mind the obstacles placed in the progress of the good work by those whom we look upon as obstructionists, but we must keep to the road with our eyes to the East, and pray for wisdom, strength, and what the Scotch call consecrated pertinacity.

"I know a little about the police. I thought I knew a lot about them three years ago, but I have learned much since. The administration of police affairs is a very important matter to this city, for upon it to a great extent our municipal life turns. The reorganization of the police is a problem of crowning interest. I want to say that, through an indifference which has continued for years, we have become inured to inferior service in every line of municipal matters, so that it is difficult to comprehend the degree of degradation at which we have arrived, and, if the line of amendment which we had resolved to follow leads us to success, we will feel like going into a corner and kicking ourselves for having tolerated such a state of affairs for so many years."

The doctor referred to an editorial published in a newspaper, which advocated the opening of the saloons on Sunday. It was advanced as a strong argument that in this way the temptation to blackmail would be taken from the police.

"That means," said the Speaker, "that we have had such bad police that we have to graduate our whole municipal life to the tone of the police. It would be on a par with the banks using copper and tin instead of gold and silver to keep temptation from their employes. I have said frequently that nine-tenths of our patrolmen were good, honest men, but I have changed my mind. I have put the percentage too high. There are some noble specimens among them, but if the majority of them were honorable men they would have come out and told all they knew.

"I believe that the process of reorganization can hardly be carried to too high a degree or too fine a point. The question has been asked whether we can get a good class of honest men for the pay we give them. I asked that question of a General in the army, and, after looking over the crowd of thieves, thugs, and roughs that are protecting us, he said that there would be no difficulty in replacing them with better men. That's what we propose to do.

"I have no pet theory as to how this should be done, but we demand that we have a force that we can look up to and not down upon; that we can respect, and not contemn. My sole ambition is to be the true and faithful expression of the will of the people of this town. What we want is a complete and unqualified regeneration of the force from top to bottom.

"We cannot longer tolerate this dishonest, tricky, and knavish police force. It must be regenerated from crown to foot, and the regeneration must be thorough.

"The first thing we must demand is a one-headed commission. The politicians at Albany say that it is too much responsibility to put on one man, but that is what we want, a concentration, not a division, of responsibility. If we are going to reform, the reforming process must commence at the top. There are two branches of the police force, one that wears the uniform, and one that doesn't.

"In a conversation with a gambler recently I asked him if in the case of a burglary what would the Superintendent do, and he replied that he would go to the 'crooks' for his information, and not to that Detective Bureau that he had bragged about as the best in the world. That accounts for the close connection and tender sympathy between detectives and the criminals and 'green goods' men. That system would corupt the best police force in the world. We want a change from the top, that point I stand for and fight for.

"There is a Captain who is threatened with Sing Sing for taking a few baskets of peaches as a bribe. Justice Gaynor, in giving him a stay, astutely said that after all there was very little difference in being bribed with two baskets of peaches not to do a thing and being bribed with $300,000 to do a thing. One is constructive and the other is destructive, but the genius of the act is the same. You can make the application. I need not mention names.

"Let us stand together in a good, long, hard fight, and we will find that the victory of last November is but the first step in a grand stairway of victories that shall lead to a happier state of affairs in our city and give it a sweeter, brighter, noble life. Let us stand together."

W. M. F. Rounds, Secretary of the New-York Prison Association, made an interesting address on "Prisons," which was full of valuable statistics. He said there was a well-organized, well-equipped, and well-officered army of 80,000 criminals in this State. At the last census there were 300,000 criminals in the prisons of the United States. It costs more to support them than the value of the entire yield of gold and silver in this country, and more than the value of the potato crop, more than it costs to support the entire British Army.

This city is the criminal centre of the country, the speaker declared. The criminal class has increased 33 per cent. in a period during which the population had increased but 25 per cent. In the sixty-six county jails in this State, from 2,300 to 2,500 persons are continually supported in idleness and in comparative luxury for the benefit of the Sheriffs, who charge 75 cents a prisoner for locking him up and 75 cents for releasing him. In one year the Sheriff of this county, Mr. Rounds said, drew from the County Treasury $22,000 for taking prisoners from the Tombs to the court and back. The Prison Association learned that for taking prisoners from the Tombs across the bridge which spans the street into the Criminal Court, the Sheriff receives 75 cents per prisoner, and the same fee for taking him back.

Mr. Rounds denounced political interference with the State prisons in this State. Out of the fifty-seven employes at the Dannemora Prison fifty-one had been appointed through political influence, he declared. Contract labor, he maintained, was the most abominable system of prison labor. The Constitutional Convention, he said, at the bidding of the labor leaders in this State banished all productive labor out of the State prisons in return for the labor vote in favor of the new reapportionment scheme, and unless this provision is repealed the prisoners in the State prisons will have to be supported in idleness by the State.

THE OPIUM HABIT IN DRAMA

Courtenay Thorpe and Maude Banks Act Two Victims in a Play Written by Charles Hannan.

An audience that nearly filled the little theatre of the Berkeley Lyceum last night saw an uncommonly interesting dramatic performance—for the place and the sort of people who go there. It would not have pleased an ordinary audience in one of the Broadway theatres, and it would have been jeered as a stupid thing in one of the popular "combination" houses of the east or west side. As much, in such a matter, depends on the place as on the quality and temper of the audience. The stage at the Berkeley Lyceum is very small, and the audience room is in proportion. Actors who have not yet acquired the "perfect diapason" of their art can there, by the unrestrained use of their small powers, produce fine effects. It would be manifestly unfair, in the circumstances, to give way to the temptation, which everybody who saw last night's performance must understand, to unreservedly praise the work of Miss Carolyn Kenyon, a novice in stagecraft, who has a pleasing presence and an unusual measure of dramatic aptitude. In those surroundings her performance of a rather difficult rôle seemed perfect, excepting a tendency toward affectation in speech, which is not disagreeable, but should be corrected at once, and which is merely an evidence of her recent arduous training in the rudiments of stagecraft. Similarly with Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell, an accomplished amateur of the actor's art, whose portrayal of a strong character, on that small stage, had the effect of firmness and consistency and created a perfect illusion. But a performance of Ibsen's "Ghosts" on the same stage a year ago made a profound impression; and when the same performance was transferred to the Garden Theatre it was found to be weak, labored, and ineffective.

There is, however, a certain kind of skill required in a performance at the Berkeley Lyceum that actors elsewhere do not have to acquire. When there is any furniture on the stage how to move about is a serious problem. The stage manager has lately been much in evidence in the New-York theatres because of his errors. When he does his work well nobody ever thinks of him. Last night he provided a cheap reclining chair, all out of order, and furnished the bookcase of a cultivated gentleman with a small assortment of pamphlets, a few well-worn schoolbooks, and an old copy of the Manual of the Legislature of this State, which Mr. Courtenay Thorpe, in a fit of desperation, hit upon as a treatise on the evil properties of opium.

Mr. Thorpe and Miss Maude Banks were the "stars" of the night. Both are persons of odd characteristics, and, to speak as politely as possible, "caviare to the general," though it does not seem polite, after all, to call a lady and gentleman smoked fish roe. Both are actors of uncommon cleverness and power, but their rôles must be queer. They were queer enough last night, and they were acted in such a manner as to hold an intelligent audience in breathless attention until the mistaken climax of the play.

The play was "The Opium Eater," a three-act drama by Charles Hannan, an English playwright of no cisatlantic fame, but evidently a man of ideas, who has the dramatist's gift, if not the ability, to give the public what it wants. A young man, who has been in the East three years, returns with the opium habit strong upon him. He succeeds for a time in deceiving his friends, and then, under their influence, tries heroically to break the habit, suffering terribly. For a time, indeed, he succeeds, and the spectator, who becomes profoundly interested in the struggle, hopes that he will ultimately conquer himself. Meanwhile the nervous, selfish woman to whom he is betrothed, acquires the habit, but hides her secret even from him. Thus far, the drama, though scarcely amusing, in spite of an occasional gleam of natural humor, is interesting. But the author's ingenuity fails him in the ultra-tragic denouément. The story is good, and well developed till the last half of the third act, and a conventional "happy ending" is out of the question. But a genius in stagecraft would have found a way to end his play strongly, suggesting inevitable fate, as Ibsen ends "Ghosts," for instance, without strewing the floor of the stage with unconvincing corpses. The audience was restless and given to smothered laughter at the close.

The cast:

Reginald Armytage	Courtenay Thorpe
James Rivers	Evert Jansen Wendell
Ulton	Joseph Adelman
The Malay	Frank Short
Elsie Ayrton	Maude Banks
Laura Ayrton	Carolyn Kenyon
Sarah	Ina Hammer

Murder on a Passenger Train.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Jan. 17.—On a passenger train, between Edmond and Oklahoma City, this afternoon, Will Classen, a prominent citizen of Edmond, shot and killed A. Wallace. Wallace and Classen had been partners for years. Classen sued Wallace for $50,000 damages for alienation of his wife's affections, and a week ago sued his wife for divorce.

Without a Peer in the World.

From The Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator, Jan. 17.

The Vindicator desires to congratulate The United Press, of which it is a member, on the excellence of the story of the explosion at Butte. It proves once more that this news organization is without a peer in the whole world, and that newspapers served by it are always in the van when it comes to furnishing good and reliable news.

Died from Opium Smoking.

Isaac Henry, twenty-eight years old, of 265 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, died at his home from opium smoking Wednesday. His physician, Dr. Honneger, stated in the certificate of death that he died from chronic opium poisoning.

Metropolitan Athletes Meet.

The Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held an adjourned meeting at the Astor House last evening, James E. Sullivan presiding. There was not a quorum present, but it was decided to pass upon minor matters and submit the decisions to a mail vote. Here is what the board did: Disqualified the men who competed in the cross-country run in Jersey City in November; left the selection of a date for the Metropolitan championships to the President with power to close negotiations with the Syracuse Athletic Club; postponed the appointment of an official handicapper until the next meeting; instructed A. D. Cole to return the prize wrongfully won by him at the Overpeck Boat Club games on Sept. 8; refused G. H. Harmon's application for reinstatement, and announced that there is $341 in the treasury.

Latest Arrival.

SS Oevenum, (Port.) Jansen, Lisbon Jan. 3, with mdse. to Hagermeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M.

GEN. MILES ENTERTAINED IN BOSTON

A Banquet Given in His Honor by the Merchants' Club.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—The Boston Merchants' Club entertained as its guests at a banquet at the Algonquin Club tonight Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Capt. J. G. B. Adams, ex-Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Capt. John C. Wyman of Providence, R. I. A distinguished company of about seventy-five sat around the tables, at the head of which sat Gen. Charles H. Taylor.

Among those in attendance were Gen. A. P. Martin, Gen. Francis Peabody, the Hon. John Mason Little, T. P. Beale, Col. T. L. Livermore, Adjt. Gen. Samuel Dalton, Gen. B. T. Bridges, Gen. B. F. Peach, Jr., Col. T. T. Matthews, and ex-Mayor Thomas N. Hart.

EDWIN GOULD TO MANUFACTURE MATCHES

Interested in a Company Which Will Construct Works at Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 17.—The Continental Match Company, a new enterprise recently located here, of which Edwin F. Gould is one of the principal stockholders, will award contracts next week for the erection of a new mill, which, when stocked with machinery, will cost $150,000. The company was organized with the object of developing valuable patents appertaining to the manufacture of matches held by William F. Hutchinson, a stockholder, of Passaic. The company will employ 300 hands when the building is completed. Work will be begun on the building as soon as the contracts have been awarded.

Boundary Negotiations Interrupted.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 17.—Negotiations between Mexico and Guatemala over the international boundary dispute have come to a complete standstill. The particular reason for the cessation of diplomatic negotiations is not altogether known, but it is generally conceded that nothing more will be done until the arrival of the Central American envoy, named by two of the Southern Republics to assist in a pacific way in the settlement of the questions at issue.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

SHRIVER—SALISBURY.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1895, at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., by the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith,

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE

Complete Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure Prepared.

THE WORK DONE BY LOUIS MARSHALL

The Necessity of a Commission Avoided by the Document Submitted to the Senate Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—One of the questions that has given the lawyers of the Legislature more or less concern was that relating to the legislation necessary to put into effect the new judiciary article of the Constitution, which has made changes of a radical nature, not only in the composition of the civil and criminal courts of the State but in the modes of procedure before those courts. It was expected that the work would eventually have to be intrusted to a select commission of experienced lawyers or jurists. Every lawyer who knows anything of the changes in the judiciary realizes the vast amount of labor involved, the delicate nature of the undertaking, and the thorough knowledge necessary, not only in the old, but in the new article.

Senator O'Connor of Broome introduced in the Senate last week a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of a board of three Commissioners, lawyers or judges, of at least ten years' active experience, who shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before March 1, 1895, such proper amendments to the existing laws as are necessary to carry into effect the sixth article of the Constitution. It was also provided that the compensation of the Commissioners should be determined by the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The necessity of such a commission or of such a bill ceased to exist to-day. A complete code of civil and criminal procedure was submitted to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, complete in all its parts, without the cost to the State of one dollar. This is the work of one man, Louis Marshall of New-York, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and who has appropriately rounded up the reputation he acquired there as "the father of the judiciary article," by remodeling the codes to conform with the provisions of that article. In the Code of Civil Procedure, involving 3,500 sections, over 400 amendments were necessary, and in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which contains 900 sections, over 100 amendments. This labor was accomplished by Mr. Marshall, with scissors, paste pot, and a stenographer, within a month, without sacrificing any of his many professional obligations.

Mr. Marshall gave to The New-York Times's correspondent to-day a brief explanation of the general scope of his labors.

"At the close of the Constitutional Convention," he said, "Mr. Choate was very much impressed with the serious nature of the legislation necessary to render the new judiciary article operative, and spoke to me about it. I offered to undertake the work. Oh, no," laughing, "it is not so heavy when you understand it. Less than a month ago I took hold of it in earnest. In abolishing the Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, the Superior Courts of New-York and Buffalo, the Common Pleas of New-York, and the City Court of Buffalo, it was necessary to eliminate from the two codes all provisions and language relating to those courts. The cumbrous nature of these two codes and the frequent repetitions rendered this work a little more difficult than it ought to have been. The transformation of the General Term to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court required a general change of the arrangement not alone in the courts themselves, but in their jurisdiction. Then, again, the modifications in the article affecting the Court of Appeals compelled a remodeling of a number of sections.

"Under the new condition of affairs it was necessary to divide the State into four judicial departments, and to designate the places where the appellate divisions of the Supreme Courts are to be held. The Constitution has fixed the first district in the County of New-York, and specified that the others shall be bound by county lines, and be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. The arrangement I have made is tentative, but the divisions are supposed to me nearly equal. This subject is covered in Section 219 of the new Code of Civil Procedure, which reads:

"'Judicial Departments—The State is divided into four judicial departments. The first department shall consist of the County of New-York. The second department shall consist of the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, Columbia, and Greene. The third department shall consist of the Counties of Rensselaer, Albany, Schoharie, Washington, Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Oneida, Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Cortland, and Madison. The fourth department shall consist of the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler, Tompkins, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Wyoming, Erie, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. All the terms of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the said several departments shall be held, respectively, in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Syracuse, and Buffalo.'

"The changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure," continued Mr. Marshall, "also necessitated some radical modifications in Chapters 18 and 19 of the Consolidation act relating to the judicial department of New-York. The abolition of the office of Coroner by constitutional enactment will also lead to important modifications in both codes. It is proposed to transfer to the County Cyerk, who is a constitutional officer, all those duties now performed by Coroners affecting civil cases where the Sheriff cannot act, and to the District Attorney all those duties now performed by the Coroner in cases of death under suspicious circumstances. The District Attorney will be empowered to employ experts, who are to be appointed by the Governor or by some other appointing power, and who will make investigation. If it be found that it is necessary to take evidence, the examination can take place before any magistrate. In this manner, the ends of justice will be more than satisfactorily adjudicated. In Massachusetts, this method has been found to be successful in every respect. Its introduction in this State insures the eradication of many evils that have been charged up to the Coroners' office. Crimes hereafter will be more carefully investigated by the officer whose duty it is to prosecute, and the old-time 'Coroner's 'quest' law will become a thing of the past. There may be radical changes as to the sections governing the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals and the appellate division of the Supreme Court, possibly on questions of costs, appeal, and in the method of reviewing questions of appeals in appellate tribunals."

The two codes thus amended and remodeled will be considered by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Senators O'Connor, Stapleton, Mullin, and many others complimented Mr. Marshall not only for the work he has rendered the State, but on the expedition with which it was done. Already a movement is on foot to have the Senate and the House take official recognition of the services Mr. Marshall has performed, and make suitable acknowledgment.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Gov. Morton Asked to Help Carry Out the Law in His Appointments.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—A company of distinguished friends of civil service reform waited upon Gov. Morton to-day to impress upon his mind the importance of the new constitutional provision touching appointments to the civil service and to request him, before proceeding further in the matter of nominations to that commission, to look into the report that the special committee has prepared and will submit by next Tuesday.

The delegation consisted of Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York Civil Service Association; Matthew Hale, President of the Albany association; William G. Low, President of the Brooklyn association; Marcus T. Hun of Albany, Charles Watson of New-York, and George McAneny, Secretary of the New-York association.

Gov. Morton gave the delegation an audience lasting over an hour. He said that his absence in Europe last Summer had prevented him from becoming familiar with the work of the special committee. He promised to give the arguments made by the different gentlemen the most careful consideration.

It was pointed out to him that the commission of the future was to be a totally different one from that of the past in respect to the increased obligation and responsibilities that would be imposed upon it, and that it would depend absolutely upon the Governor whether its moral composition would be different or not.

The delegation subsequently called upon Senator O'Connor of the special Senate committee, who declared that he had no reason to change the views he had expressed in to-day's New-York Times.

"I am," said he, "in favor of a commission of able men, who shall devote all their time to the work and who shall receive a salary of at least $5,000. There is no use playing with the laws. Let's enforce them. A strict interpretation of the civil service laws will relieve every public man of the degrading nuisance of place hunting, and enable men elected for the public service to give their time absolutely to public questions."

"Will you express these sentiments to Gov. Morton, Senator?" asked Mr. Wheeler.

"I am going down to the Executive Chamber now," replied Senator O'Connor, "to ask the Governor to make an appointment, and I shall take pleasure in repeating these sentiments, with this addition, that if the laws were enforced my time would not be wasted in making this application and his in giving heed to it."

The Senator made his word good, but, while Gov. Morton listened complacently, he refused to commit himself to his future policy, beyond saying the laws should be enforced.

A SINGLE-HEADED COMMISSION.

Proposed Change in the Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The special committee of the Senate, which was appointed to investigate the State commissions and bureaus with a view of consolidating some and abolishing others, will make its report next week, and ask for extended life. The committee will favor the abolition of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and will recommend the establishment of a single-headed commission, retaining Bernard Feeny of Brooklyn, one of the present board.

It is proposed that in the management of unimportant strikes, the Commissioner shall act alone. In larger matter he would apply to the Supreme Court for a coadjutor, and a third temporary Commissioner would be selected by the striking employes and their employers. Should employers and employes not be able to argue, the State Commissioner and his coadjutor would appoint the third.

THE BEETHOVEN STRING QUARTET

Smetana, Mozart, and Brahms Contribute to Its Second Programme.

The second concert of the Beethoven String Quartet's current season took place last night at Chamber Music Hall. An audience of moderate size was present, but audiences of moderate size are prevalent at chamber music concerts. The programme was made up of Smetana's Quartet in B minor, entitled, "Aus Meinem Leben"; the adagio and menuetto from Mozart's E flat major trio, opus 19, for violin, viola, and 'cello, and Brahms's piano quintet in G minor, opus 25.

Smetana's quartet is a delightful work, and at this, its second hearing this season, it came triumphantly out of the test of repetition. It is theoretically rich, and it has good, throbbing vitality. The Mozart trio, with its simple, classic beauty and its unaffected treatment, formed an excellent interlude between the two modern numbers of the programme. The playing of the Beethoven String Quartet has gained in solidity and masculinity, and there is a larger dignity of style in the performance of the organization than its early days seemed to promise. This was particularly noticeable last night in the playing of the largo of the Smetana Quartet.

In the Brahms number, the piano part was performed by Reinhold Herman. His work was uneven in merit. He overrated the value of the piano part, and his volume of tone in the forte passages was much too large for so small a hall. He quite overbalanced the bowed instruments, except in his quieter passages, which were played cleverly and crisply.

Edward Canfield Promoted.

Edward Canfield, Chief Engineer of the Ontario and Western Railroad, becomes on Sunday its General Superintendent, and will have charge of the transportation and right of way departments. Mr. Canfield, whose home is at Middletown, succeeds James P. Bradfield, who on Jan. 20 will be Superintendent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad for its Western division, with headquarters at Buffalo.

With the promotion of Mr. Canfield the office of Chief Engineer, which he held, is abolished.

Mr. Canfield has had an experience of a quarter of a century as a railroad engineer. He was first Division Engineer of the Syracuse Northern Railroad, then Division Engineer with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, afterward Division Engineer with the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad, and in 1879 and 1880 Assistant Engineer on the Buffalo division of the Erie Road. From 1880 to 1882 he was Resident Engineer of the Buffalo and Rochester division of this service, which he left to become Superintendent of the Southern division of the Ontario and Western Road. From 1884 to 1888 he was Superintendent of the Middle division. Since then he has been Chief Engineer in charge of construction work.

General Superintendent Canfield possesses many amiable traits and consummate tact. He is an ardent and successful Beaverkill angler.

To Aid in Making Antitoxine.

About thirty applicants underwent civil service examinations yesterday for places in the new antitoxine department of the Board of Health.

Out of the number there will be appointed five assistant bacteriologists, one assistant pathologist, and one assistant chemist.

Dance of Post Office Clerks.

The New-York branch of the National Association of Post Office clerks held its annual ball in the assembly room of the Central Opera House, East Sixty-seventh Street, last evening. Sixteen hundred persons were present.

MEN STILL HOLDING OUT

Continued from Page 1.

tempt by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to open up the Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street line with new men under police protection.

The experiment resulted in a series of attacks by strikers who congregated in crowds and openly defied the police.

Several men were injured, many panes of glass were broken, and a reign of terror prevailed.

There were not enough policemen to man all the cars sent out, nor enough to guard the street properly.

The inability of the police induced the company to accept the advice of Capt. Dunn and stop running cars at 5 o'clock. The new men were taken away in patrol wagons.

The depot of the Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street lines is in Halsey Street, near Broadway. It is almost surrounded by open lots, but adjoining it is a number of frame houses tenanted by strikers. At Broadway are tenements, in which railroad employes live.

Police Superintendent Campbell, when informed that the Brooklyn City Railroad Company wanted to run cars on the Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street route, beginning shortly after noon, notified Capt. Dunn of the Fourteenth Precinct and Capt. Brennan of the Ninth Precinct to station all their available men along the car route in their respective precincts. Capt. Short of the Fifth Precinct was ordered to the depot, and ten men from the Seventeenth Sub-Precinct, under Sergt. Williams, and a dozen mounted men under Sergt. George Hames, were sent to the scene.

Capt. Dunn was able to spare only twenty-eight men for duty at the depot, so that, all told, there were only fifty policemen on hand to protect the company's depot and cars and patrol the street.

They were put under command of Capt. Short. Inspector Mackellar arrived at the depot later.

The arrival of the policemen created intense excitement, and strikers hurried from every point to the depot.

The vacant lots were soon black with them, and they formed a solid mob of yelling and cursing men.

The men who were to operate the cars were recruited from the new motormen and conductors on the Court Street and Flatbush Avenue lines, and they were on their way to the depot in a Flatbush Avenue car.

This car rolled up Putnam Avenue without hindrance until it reached Nostrand Avenue, where the route switches off to Halsey Street. The news of its approach had been carried to the strikers.

It encountered a mob almost as soon as it turned into Nostrand Avenue. In a moment it was surrounded and a shower of stones and bricks shattered the windows.

The policemen rushed at the mob with their clubs and beat them back to the sidewalks, but no arrests were made.

The car turned into Halsey Street. The neighborhood is select and a stranger to mob rule, but it was then the most turbulent locality in Brooklyn. The Girls' High School is on the corner, and every window was crowded with young faces. Frightened women and children peered anxiously from the windows of their brownstone houses, while the roughly-clad mob shouted and threatened to kill the men in the car.

Threats were emphasized with stones and bricks. Still no arrests were made. Crowds were on the corners of Marcy, Tompkins, and Patchen Avenues, and at each of these points more stonethrowing was indulged in. But strangely enough, no one was injured.

The mob at the depot saw the car approaching, and rushed to meet it, and another fusillade of stones greeted it. The mounted policemen dashed into the crowd and scattered it, and then drove it back to the side streets. The car proceeded to the depot, where the men were assigned to duty.

The steps of the houses near the depot were filled with men and women, who were particularly bitter in their remarks, and several women threw stones at the car.

Superintendent Cameron of the Brooklyn City Railroad found he had men enough to run eighteen cars. The first car was sent out at 12:45. Mounted men escorted it down Halsey Street and a policeman was stationed on each platform. The mob was kept at a respectful distance for several blocks, but at Patchen Avenue stones were hurled and several windows were broken. There was another disturbance at Nostrand Avenue. Other cars were sent out at intervals of about twenty minutes, and every one was attacked.

While the mob was gathered near the depot, another, even larger and uglier, congregated on Broadway at the head of Halsey Street. The policemen made special efforts to keep this crowd in check and prevented it from making such a demonstration as the others.

There were very few women in this crowd, and the men were muscular and full of fight. That it was feared by the men about the depot was evinced by their efforts to avoid it. One man braved it and nearly lost an eye for his temerity. He was John L. Taylor, foreman of the Brooklyn City Railroad motor shop. He started to cross Broadway when James Malone of 1,573 Broadway, a striker, and another man demanded to know his errand. Taylor retorted that it was none of Malone's business and Malone struck him in the left eye. Taylor was knocked down. He would have been kicked had not several policemen interfered. Malone was arrested, and the crowd made an attempt to rescue him. Then the mounted men galloped up and drove the men back.

Although it was known that every car had been attacked, several were sent out without policemen.

One of the most serious rows occurred about 2:30 o'clock, when Car No. 1,837 was attacked at Marcy Avenue. Like several others, it left the station for Fulton Ferry without police guard. At Marcy Avenue it was surrounded by a crowd. The motorman became frightened and stopped. Two men leaped upon the rear platform and grabbed Conductor John B. Foster. He resisted, and one of the men drew a billy and struck Foster on the head. The blow cut Foster's head and his face was covered with blood. Both his assailants were arrested. They gave their names as John Flanagan of 990 Jefferson Avenue and Michael Callan of 1,665 Broadway, both striking conductors.

Foster stuck to his car, and when it arrived at Fulton Ferry had his head dressed at the Second Precinct Police Station. Acting Captain O'Reilly detailed a policeman to accompany the car back to the depot.

When it was seen that more cars could not be sent out with safety Capt. Dunn advised Superintendent Cameron to stop for the day, and the last car returned at 4:30. The new men were then taken in patrol wagons to the Gates Avenue station of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. They were followed all the way by a mob of 10,000 men and boys.

The cars were operated, with few exceptions, by ignorant motormen, and the company had no skilled men to teach them how to run the cars. One motorman did not know the route until a reporter for The New-York Times gave him the necessary information.

Another fact admitted by the police officers in charge was that, with the police force employed in guarding the Flatbush, Fifth Avenue and Court Street lines, there were not enough men to spare to protect the Halsey Street line. The policemen openly complained that the railroad company was trying to do too much. They said they had had no sleep for several days, and were tired out and disgusted with the whole business.

Foreman Hall of the depot said he was well satisfied with the progress made yesterday, and that more cars would be run to-day. He did not think there would be much trouble to-day.

POLICE OFFICIALS SATISFIED.

They Think They Are Giving All the Protection Needed.

Police Inspector Mackellar last night issued orders to the Captains notifying them that the same lines would be operated to-day as were run yesterday, but that the railroad companies would not try to open other routes for the present.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked the Inspector whether he was satisfied with the result of yesterday's work on Halsey Street. He said he was well satisfied.

"The police," he said, "did all in their power and preserved good order. I think the police are all right."

Superintendent Campbell was asked if he believed the police force large enough to protect the railroad companies.

"I think so," he said.

"The Police Department is giving the railroad companies all the protection they have asked for," said Commissioner Welles.

"If they should open all their lines to-morrow, would you guarantee them complete protection?"

"We are doing now all we can," he said. "Would you guarantee protection to any line of cars at night?"

"No. The policemen must sleep," replied the Commissioner.

WORK OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Mayor Urged to Compel the Companies to Operate Their Lines.

Many conferences were held yesterday by the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75 with the members of the State Board of Arbitration, Mayor Schieren, President Wicker of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad, and with persons representing President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

All these meetings had for an object the final settlement of the matters in dispute between the employes and the railroads still tied up.

There was an exception, however. The Executive Board made no effort to patch up matters with the Atlantic Avenue system. At the headquarters of the strikers the opinion was freely expressed that President Norton was not likely to make any concessions, and that, in his case, it would be a fight to the bitter end. The leaders therefore counselled that it would be wiser to use every effort to bring about a settlement with Presidents Lewis and Wicker.

The substance of this determination was transmitted to State Arbitration Commissioner Feeney. Then a message was received by Master Workman Connelly from Mayor Schieren asking that a committee representing the strikers call upon him at his office. Master Workman Connelly, Secretary John Giblin, and J. A. Collins of the Executive Board proceeded to the City Hall, where they met the Mayor, Corporation Counsel McDonald, and Police Commissioner Welles.

The men urged the Mayor, it is understood, to use his influence to bring the strike to a close and contended that he had authority to compel the railroads to operate their lines under penalty of forfeiting their charters.

They also asked the Mayor to withdraw police protection from cars now being operated by non-union men and asserted that if this were done the strike would be brought to a summary conclusion.

The Mayor promised to see Presidents Lewis, Norton, and Wicker during the afternoon and do all that he could to bring the strike to a termination.

The State Board of Arbitration had, in the meantime, been called together at the City Hall, but as soon as Commissioner Feeney learned of the conference in the Mayor's office he adjourned the meeting until this morning at 11 o'clock.

Upon the conclusion of the conference in the Mayor's office the strikers' committee returned to the headquarters in Mugge's Hall.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

The Mayor to be Asked to Compel the Roads to Furnish Transportation.

A public indignation meeting of citizens of Brooklyn was held at the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, last night, to protest against the failure of street railroads to furnish adequate transportation in the last four days. There was a large number of strikers in the audience.

Lawyer Frank Marvin of Brooklyn presided. He said that if the railroad companies were successful, organized labor might as well give up. The Mayor should compel the railroad companies to operate their care or take proceedings to annul their charters.

Clarence Roberts, President of New-York Stereotypers' Union No. 1, said that the people of Brooklyn should be protected, and that competent men should run the cars. The new men, he said, would have to kill their quota of men before they were competent. The problem of strikes, he said, would be solved when the public owned, controlled, and operated the railroads.

Alfred J. Wolf of the Single-Tax Club offered resolutions protesting against the violation by the corporations of their obligations to the public, calling upon the Mayor to insist upon the fulfillment of their duties, and, in case of refusal or failure, to take steps to annul their charters, and demanding that Police Commissioner Welles furnish to the citizens of Brooklyn the same police protection he furnishes the railroads.

The resolutions were adopted, and after a resolution condemning Judge Woods for his decision against Debs had been adopted and speeches had been made by Charles Frederick Adams, C. Edgar Smith, and A. Burt, ex-President of the Electrical Workers' Union No. 34 of Brooklyn, the Chairman appointed as a committee to present the resolutions offered by Mr. Wolf to the Mayor Charles Frederick Adams, A. J. Wolf, George White, F. W. Jobelmann, and Robert Stewart.

NOW IN CUSTODY OF STRIKERS

Men Brought from Other Cities by the Companies Quit Work.

The strikers are very much encouraged by the desertions to their ranks of men who have been imported by President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue line from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Fall River, and other cities.

Thirty-nine of these imported motormen and conductors were gathered in by the strikers yesterday, escorted to the headquarters at Mugge's Hall, and put under lock and key on the top floor. They were treated with the utmost consideration, and were furnished with meals and cigars.

One of the men told a reporter for The New-York Times that he formed one of a party of thirty that left Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon.

"We were promised," he said, "by representatives of the company, $5 a day while the strike lasted, and permanent employment. We arrived in Brooklyn last night at 7:30, and were taken to an old stable in Fifth Avenue, where we slept on cots.

"When we started work this morning, we found all was not as represented and, yielding to the persuasion of the strikers, twenty-five of us quit before noon."

It was learned that six men from Pittsburg had been won over by the strikers and eight from Fall River.

RAN ON SCHEDULE TIME.

A Few Windows of Fifth Avenue Cars Broken, However.

The Fifth Avenue cars of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad were kept practically running on schedule time during most of the day. The cars were run both on the City Hall and South Ferry routes. At 8 A. M. the first car, without the "U. S. Mail" sign, was started, guarded by an escort of mounted policemen.

The strikers yelled, but offered no violence. The mounted police soon left the car. All of the motormen were more or less inexperienced. Several cars had their motors burned out, and were hauled back to the stable.

A Philadelphia motorman ran a Fifth Avenue trolley on the Smith and Jay Street tracks at Fulton Ferry. He took the wrong switch.

Car No. 100 of the South Ferry route was stoned by a crowd of strikers and sympathizers as it passed Fifth Avenue and Carroll Street. Several of the windows were broken. None of the passengers was injured. They ran from the car at the appearance of the strikers. The green conductor disappeared with the fares.

At the same point, an hour before this, one of the cars was held up by the strikers, and the new motorman was persuaded to desert. An old employe of the company was on the front platform, and he took charge of the car and ran it over the route.

One of the green motormen derailed his car at 9 A. M. at Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street. Both conductor and motorman deserted the car.

Of seventy-five new motormen and conductors brought from Philadelphia Wednesday night by the road, one-third deserted yesterday, after having been fed and housed over night at the Greenwood station at the company's expense.

The Atlantic Avenue Railroad's operating officials yesterday reiterated the statement that they were prevented from opening more of their lines by the insufficiency of police protection. The cars were taken off at 6:30 o'clock.

EACH CLAIMS A VICTORY.

Anyway, the Brooklyn City and Newtown System Is in Full Operation.

There was much rejoicing in Brooklyn yesterday over the settlement of the strike on the Brooklyn City and Newtown system.

As announced in The New-York Times, the tie-up was ended through the efforts of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, at 1:48 A. M.

Col. J. N. Partridge, President of the company, offered terms to the strikers which they accepted, and word was at once telephoned to the car stations and power house. The crowds of employes gathered at these places cheered the news. By 2:30 A. M. the night cars were in operation.

As the first few cars went out the motormen clanged their gongs continually to notify the employes along the route that the strike was over.

The old hands tumbled out and hurried to the stables, and by daylight nearly all the regular men were waiting. At 8 o'clock in the morning the regular day schedule was in force.

The reappearance of the yellow cars in De Kalb and Franklin Avenues was a welcome sight to the residents along the way. The cars did a rushing business all day. In order to make up for lost time a number of extra cars were run during the rush hours, and the day's receipts were the heaviest ever known on the line at this season.

Each side claimed the victory. There is no written agreement, but the terms accepted are those offered by Col. Partridge through the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

The motormen and conductors are to receive $2 a day, instead of the $2.25 as demanded.

The troublesome words, "as provided by State law," are stricken from the agreement relative to the hours of work.

Two-thirds of the cars are to be regular full-day cars, the rest "trippers." On the latter, the pay is to be not less than $1.50.

The men asked for three-quarters full-day cars, and one-quarter "trippers," the latter to pay not less than $1.75.

No motorman or conductor will be required to work more than ten hous a day within twelve consecutive hours. The work of "trippers" is to be completed within fourteen consecutive hours.

James H. Brady, the Chairman of the De Kalb Avenue division of the strikers, said:

"We have gained a decisive victory. We would rather have $2 a day and ten hours' work, than $2.25 the way Col. Partridge wanted us to work, that is, eleven and a half and twelve hours a day. We also gain a victory in that the two-thirds and one-third arrangement, as to "trippers" and regulars is now introduced for the first time on the Franklin Avenue branch."

The Court Street and Flatbush Avenue lines of the Brooklyn City Railroad were operated yesterday on schedule time. Early in the afternoon a car on the Flatbush Avenue line was stoned by a crowd of fifty men, east of the Park plaza.

The windows of the car were broken. The mob was chased into Prospect Park by a squad of mounted police. None of the fellows were caught. In the afternoon the police were withdrawn from some of the Court Street cars.

ARRESTED FOR DOING VIOLENCE

Names of Strikers and Sympathizers Taken into Custody.

The following is the record of arrests made yesterday of Brooklyn strikers and sympathizers:

Charles Fitzsimmons, arrested at the Halsey Street car station for striking Policeman William Young of the Fourteenth Precinct with a stone.

Phillip Code, twenty-three years old, of 1,563 Broadway, a conductor on the Fulton Street line, arrested at Marcy Avenue and Halsey Street for stoning a car. Taken to the Ninth Precinct Police Station.

Annie Knox, thirty years old, of 1,586 Broadway, arrested at the Halsey Street station for throwing a stone at a motorman, and taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station.

Michael Callan of 1,565 Broadway and John Flanagan of 990 Jefferson Avenue, both strikers, were arrested at Marcy Avenue and Halsey Street, for assaulting Conductor John B. Foster with a billy. They were taken to the Ninth Precinct, charged with assault in the second degree.

Frank Cunningham, thirty years old, of 787 Madison Street, was arrested near the Halsey Street station for stoning a car, and taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station.

James Malone, thirty-one years old, of 1,573 Broadway, was arrested for assaulting John L. Taylor, foreman of the Brooklyn City Railroad motor shop, and taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station.

HIRING MEN IN OTHER CITIES.

About 175 Engaged for Brooklyn in Philadelphia and Newark.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—About 100 men have engaged here to take the places of striking trolley employes in Brooklyn. An office has been opened at 234 Church Street for the employment (as stated in an advertisement) "of motormen and conductors for an out-of-town electric railway."

Two dollars a day and a working day of ten hours were the inducements offered, and none but men of experience who could furnish satisfactory references was wanted.

A number of applicants refused to go when they learned that the destination was to be Brooklyn.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 17.—An agent of the Brooklyn City Railroad came here this morning, seeking men to take the places of the strikers in that city.

Seventy-five extra men were engaged at $2 a day for ten hours' work. They left for Brooklyn at noon.

A MOUNTED POLICEMAN INJURED

Strikers Threw Stones at the Escort of Non-Union Men.

There was a lively scrimmage last night at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street between the police and the striking employes of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

Mounted Policeman Murray had his head cut open by a stone thrown by one of the strikers.

A squad of police, under command of Sergt. Murphy, was escorting eighteen non-union men to the company's station. The men had come from the general offices of the company, Third Avenue and Atlantic Avenue, on the elevated. Accompanying the party was Mounted Policeman Murray.

A mob of strikers attacked the police under cover of the darkness, and many stones were thrown. The police chased the strikers, but no arrests were made.

Murray was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was said he was badly injured.

Benjamin Willis, a non-union motorman, of 864 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, was beaten by strikers last night at Broadway and Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

The Big Stores Losing Money.

The large dry goods stores in the business centre of Brooklyn are great sufferers from the strike. It is impossible for many shoppers to reach them, and the firms are losing thousands of dollars every day.

Smaller storekeepers in South Brooklyn say the strike has little effect upon their trade.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

House Spends Another Day Considering It Without Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Most of another session of the House was spent to-day in considering the Indian Appropriation bill without disposing of the measure. It was discussed to-day under the five-minute rule, and was open for amendment. The principal change made was the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Cobb, (Dem., Mo.,) appropriating $1,660,000 to pay the first installment, due March 1, 1895, upon the purchase of the Cherokee Outlet.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) took occasion, in the course of the discussion, to deny the statement that the restoration to Congressmen of the franking privilege contained in the bill to regulate the printing and distribution of public documents was inserted surreptitiously. He pointed out that it had been offered on the floor of the House discussed, and adopted by a vote of 42 to 40.

By unanimous consent the bill to establish a park at Gettysburg went over until the first morning hour next week.

The Thefts in Flushing's School.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 17.—Frederick Simpson, Maurice Karp, and William Holly, arrested yesterday and charged with robbing their fellow-pupils at Flushing High School and with stealing the watch of Miss Coole, one of the teachers, were admitted to bail by Judge Smith to-day.

Efforts are being made to have the charges dismissed by influential friends of the boys' parents.

Miss Coole's watch, which was stolen three weeks ago, was mysteriously returned to her desk in the schoolroom to-day. She found it there soon after recess this afternoon. The police are convinced that there are thieves still undetected among the students. The parents of children attending the school are demanding that the three cases be pushed in order that their children may be protected.

To Run to Flushing June 1.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 17.—The last spile will be driven in the Flushing Meadows to-morrow for the extension of the Steinway Railway.

Contractors Mara & Hart have about sixty days of their contract time left in which to complete the work sufficiently to permit the laying of rails. Gangs of men are at work between Cerona and Flushing, as well as between Winfield and Newtown, making the roadbed, and are followed closely by track and tie men.

Cars have been running into Winfield for about ten days, and the officials of the road are jubilant over the patronage the road is receiving from Woodside and Winfield. The company promises to run cars into Flushing not later than June 1.

The New Constitution Discussed.

Ex-Judge Charles H. Truax and Louis Marshall read papers on New-York's new Constitution before the Harlem Democratic Club, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, last night. Judge Truax was selected to treat the subject from a Democratic and Mr. Marshall from a Republican standpoint. Neither referred to politics to any extent.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, west to northwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, warmer, west to southwest winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, light west winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, local snows, warmer in the east portion, variable winds. NEBRASKA, local rain in northeast, fair in southwest portion, warmer, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, local snows, warmer in east portion, colder in extreme west portion, northeast shifting to northwest winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, light north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, south winds. KANSAS, generally fair, warmer, south winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, colder winds, becoming northerly. EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair, warmer, south winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, winds becoming southwest. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, warmer, south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, south winds. ILLINOIS, fair, followed by local rain in northwest portion, warmer, south winds. MISSOURI, fair, followed by local rains in north portion, warmer, south winds. MINNESOTA, local snows, warmer, east winds. IOWA, local rain, warmer, southwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, east winds. WISCONSIN, local snow or rain in southwest portion, fair in northeast portion, warmer, east winds.

The pressure has continued to fall on the Rocky Mountain slope, and has fallen in the Upper Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and the West Gulf States. In the more easterly districts it has risen. An area of high pressure is central in Southern Ohio, the pressure being above 30.30 inches. The western depression has two centres, one in Southeast Colorado and the second in South Dakota. The temperature has risen from the Mississippi River westward to the Rocky Mountains. It is colder in New-England, the South Atlantic States, and Florida; in the remaining districts the changes have been slight. The precipitation for the past twelve hours is confined to light snows along the shores of the lower lakes and in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa. Generally fair and warmer weather is indicated east of the Mississippi; to the west local rains or snows are indicated for the northern districts, and generally fair weather to the south.

LEXOW COMMITTEE REPORT

Continued from Page 3.

served is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor.

Sec. 16. The term "qualifications" in the foregoing provisions of this act contained is hereby defined to mean and intend to include the mental, moral, and physical qualification, past record in the department for good conduct, and discipline and capacity and readiness of the person to perform the duties, and in the judgment of said Commissioners the reasonable requirements of the office which he fills.

Sec. 17. Each of said Commissioners shall be paid as full compensation for his services the sum of $5,000, whatever the term of said Commissioners may be.

Sec. 18. No person or persons whose qualifications shall be inquired or examined into by said Commissioners pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the aid or assistance of counsel; but said Commissioners may, in their discretion, permit representation by counsel in their cases at they may deem proper. In the event of such permission being given, said Commissioners may, at any time in their discretion, withdraw the same.

Sec. 19. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City of New-York shall, from time to time, on requisition duly made by the board of Commissioners for the reorganization of the Police Department of the City of New-York, appropriate such sum or sums of money as may be requisite and necessary to properly enable it to do and perform, or cause to be done and performed, the duties herein prescribed, and to provide for the compensation of such Commissioners, and such appropriation shall be made forthwith upon presentation of a requisition from the board of Commissioners for the reorganization of the Police Department of the City of New-York, which shall state the purposes for which such moneys are required by the said board. In case the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment fail to appropriate such amount as the board of Commissioners for the reorganization of the Police Department of the City of New-York deem requisite and necessary, the said board of Commissioners for the reorganization of the Police Department of the City of New-York may apply to the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial Department, on notice to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the said City of New-York, to determine what amount shall be appropriated for the purposes required by this section, and the decision of said General Term shall be final and conclusive; and said city shall not be liable for any indebtedness incurred by the said board of Commissioners for the reorganization of the Police Department of the City of New-York in excess of such appropriation or appropriations. It shall be the duty of the Controller of such city, after such apportionments shall have been duly made, to audit and pay the proper expenditures and compensation of said Commissioners upon vouchers therefor, to be furnished by the said Commissioners, which payments shall be made in like manner as payments are now made by the Controller of said city of claims against and demands upon such city.

Sec. 20. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 21 This act shall take effect immediately.

Commissioners and Superintendent.

An act to amend Chapter 410 of the laws of 1882, entitled, "An act to consolidate into one act, and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New-York," with reference to the appointment of Police Commissioners and the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Police in said city.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 37 of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, known as the New-York City Consolidation Act of 1882 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 37. In case of the creation

TO DEFEND AMERICA'S CUP

C. Oliver Iselin to Head the Syndicate and Manage the Boat.

MEN WHO WILL FURNISH THE MONEY

W. K. Vanderbilt and E. D. Morgan Associated with Mr. Iselin—No Expense to be Spared on the New Yacht.

W. K. Vanderbilt, C. Oliver Iselin, and E. D. Morgan are the three men who are going to furnish the money for a new cup defender. The announcement was made at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse yesterday.

Vice Commodore Brown, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, S. Nicholson Kane, Gouverneur Kortright, and C. Oliver Iselin had another mysterious conference, and then Mr. Brown had the following notice put on the bulletin board:

A new cup defender will be built by the following members of the club:
W. K. VANDERBILT,
COMMODORE E. D. MORGAN,
C. O. ISELIN.
Mr. Iselin will be in charge.
E. M. BROWN.

Mr. Iselin talked a little about the plans of the new syndicate, but they are not matured enough to give much information about the new boat. He said: "We are determined to have the very best boat that money and talent can produce. The Herreshoffs will begin work at once, and no expense will be spared to make her as fine as possible. I have had two sets of plans submitted—one for a centreboarder and one for a keel boat, and at present I am undecided which to accept. I rather favor the keel, but both have their good points, and it is hard to select which one to decide upon. That, however, will be done in a few days."

The announcement that Mr. Iselin will manage the boat was made exclusively in The New-York Times last Sunday. For some time Mr. Iselin tried to keep out of the syndicate, but his yachting friends induced him to change his mind. That pressure was being brought to bear on Mr. Iselin was told in The New-York Times, and the result is given in the announcement of Mr. Brown. Before the negotiations for a cup race were concluded, The New-York Times announced that the Herreshoffs had prepared plans for a centreboarder, and they were carefully gone over by several yachtsmen at Mr. Iselin's house. Last week "Nat" Herreshoff furnished plans for a keel boat, and these facts was also mentioned exclusively in The New-York Times.

Where the second boat is coming from is still a question. Several yachtsmen are willing to subscribe or to help form a syndicate, and another boat and possibly two may be ordered in a few days. There are several members of the club who favor the popular subscription idea, and this scheme may be put through yet.

W. K. Vanderbilt has never been an enthusiastic yachtsman. Some years ago he had the Alva built, and when she was wrecked two years ago he had his present yacht, the Valiant, built by the Lairds of Birkenhead. The Valiant is the handsomest and largest steam yacht afloat. She is now at Nice, and Mr. Vanderbilt is on the steamship Teutonic on his way to join the yacht. His name is rather a surprise, especially as he is a member of the Colonia syndicate, and that boat is to be altered and got ready for the trial races.

C. Oliver Iselin's name as the manager of the yacht will satisfy any timid yachtsman who is afraid that the America's Cup is in danger. He is one of the best amateurs in the country, and it was due very largely to his efforts that the Vigilant defeated the Valkyrie in 1893. In 1887 he had the famous seventy-footer Titania built, and raced her for several seasons. On the death of his first wife, who was a Miss Garner, the Titania was laid up. She was sold in 1892 to R. W. Inman, and is now the schooner Dagmar.

Mr. Iselin returned to yachting when the Vigilant was built, and sailed that boat in all her races in 1893. Last year he married Miss Hope Goddard, and in the Summer he visited England and sailed the Vigilant in some of her races against the Britannia.

E. D. Morgan is the present Commodore of the club. He went to England last Spring in his steam yacht May, and is now at a hunting seat he has rented at Melton Mowbray. He is an enthusiast at yachting. His first yacht was the steamer Amy, in which he cruised around the world. Then he purchased the English steamer Catarina. His first sail yacht was the sloop Mayflower. Then came the forty-footer Tomahawk, which he had built in 1889. The next year he built the forty-footer Moccasin. In 1891 he had the crack forty-six-footer Gloriana, and the next year the thirty-five-foot fin Drucilla. He also had the big schooner Constellation built and the fast steamer Javelin. He purchased the fast launch Henrietta, imported the steamer Ituna, and then had the May brought over. He was one of the principal members of the Vigilant syndicate.

THE YAMPA HAS SAILED.

Off on Her Voyage Across the Ocean—To be Gone Six Months.

The schooner yacht Yampa started off on her trip to the Mediterranean yesterday morning. She was towed down the bay, and R. Suydam Palmer and some of his friends went down to see the yacht off.

The Yampa will stop first at St. Michael's, and will then go to Gibraltar to meet Mr. Palmer, who will cross the ocean on the steamship Normannia, sailing on Feb. 16. He will be accompanied by Lyman Colt and H. Worthington Bull, who will cruise with him until late in the Spring. T. C. Zerega and Irwin Zerega, two more of the party, have crossed in the yacht. Mr. Palmer had hoped to be able to cross in the yacht, but he broke his leg about two months ago, and so had to give up the idea.

From Gibraltar the Yampa will cruise along the African coast. Malta will be visited, then the party will go to Crete, and then to Athens. The Italian coast will be touched on the way back, and the Riviera will be reached in time for the racing in April.

Capt. Sherlock is the sailing master of the Yampa, and he has a crew of nineteen men.

TO GOVERN JUMPING RACES.

Organization of the New Association Effected—Stakes Offered.

The recently-organized governing body for professional steeplechase and hurdle racing, known as the National Steeplechase Association, perfected its organization at a meeting of the Stewards at the rooms of The Jockey Club yesterday afternoon. The Stewards present were August Belmont, Frederick Gebhard, J. O. Green, and S. S. Howland.

August Belmont was elected President, H. De Courcey Forbes Vice President, and S. S. Howland Treasurer and Honorary Secretary. The active duties of the Secretary's office will be performed by H. G. Crickmore, who was made Secretary of the association.

John G. Follansbee of New-Mexico, California, and New-York City was chosen a Steward in place of E. C. Potter, who declined to serve. In the drawing for terms for which Stewards shall serve this allotment resulted:

To Serve One Year—August Belmont, F. H. Prince, (Boston,) and J. G. Follansbee.

Two Years—Foxhall Keene, A. J. Cassatt, and S. S. Howland.

Three Years—Frederick Gebhard, J. O. Green, and H. De Courcey Forbes.

A. J. Cassatt, S. S. Howland, and H. De Courcey Forbes were appointed a committee to formulate rules to govern the races run under the auspices of the association.

J. Otto Donner, F. Gray Griswold, George Harry J. Morris of Philadelphia, and S. Wright of Washington were elected members of the association.

Secretary Crickmore was instructed to announce the following stakes which will close on March 1:

National Association Spring Steeplechase Handicaps. By subscription of $75 each entry, for the three handicaps. Conditions:

New-York Steeplechase Handicap; guaranteed cash value, $450 to the first, $200 to the second, $100 to the third, $50 to the fourth. About two miles and a half. To be run May 4.

Empire State Steeplechase Handicap; guaranteed cash value, $600 to the first, $200 to the second, $125 to the third, $75 to the fourth. About three miles. To be run May 8.

Grand International Steeplechase Handicap; guaranteed cash value, $1,400 to the first, $300 to the second, $200 to the third, and $100 to the fourth. About four miles. To be run May 11.

National Association Spring Hurdle Handicaps. By subscription, $45 each entry, for the three handicaps. Conditions:

St. Nicholas Hurdle Handicap; guaranteed cash value, $400 to the first, $150 to the second, $100 to the third, $50 to the fourth. One mile and a half, over six hurdles. To be run May 4.

Westchester Hurdle Handicap; guaranteed cash value, $400 to the first, $150 to the second, $100 to the third, $50 to the fourth. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. To be run May 8.

Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap; guaranteed cash value, $500 to the first, $150 to the second, $100 to the third, $50 to the fourth. Two miles and a quarter, over nine hurdles. To be run May 11.

BARGAINS IN HORSES

A Good Chance for Shrewd Buyers at Dahlman's Semi-Weekly Sale.

I. H. Dahlman's second sale of horses, in the new pavilion in East Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday attracted a large crowd of local buyers, and another big day's business was done by the veteran dealer of the Bull's Head district. The offerings yesterday included horses of all sorts from draughters of 1,600 pounds, fit for heavy trucking and brewery work, to neat, trim roadsters, suitable for city driving or brougham work.

On the whole prices ruled quite low, and shrewd buyers picked up a great many rare bargains during the day from among the 225 horses disposed of. One of the best bargains of the day was a spirited gray mare, full of quality, young, sound, and, in short, a very superior animal, that was knocked down to a lucky bidder for $137.50. When led up and down the tan-bark ring the gray mare displayed genuine horse-show action, going extravagantly high with both knees and hocks and showing plainly that she was the making of a prize-winning high stepper. Somehow or other few of the buyers present appeared to appreciate her possibilities as a park horse, most of the bidders being in search of business horses, and Auctioneer Bratton quickly struck her off for not more than a quarter of her real value.

Mr. Dahlman remarked after the sale that this mare would probably find her way into the hands of some up-town dealer in park horses, who, by docking her tail, pulling her mane, clipping and shoeing her, would doubtless realize from $500 to $1,000 for the animal. Such prizes in the rough are constantly going through these auction sales in Twenty-fourth Street, and observing buyers often realize handsomely on small ventures by buying them.

It is well known that O. H. P. Belmont's forty-five-hundred-dollar high-stepper, Sundown, sold for less than $100 at one of these auctions soon after his arrival in this city. Mr. Belmont's Rockingham also came out of a Bull's Head auction sale before his rare quality as a high-stepper was discovered.

Mr. Dahlman is so well pleased over the immediate and complete success of his new departure in the horse business that he intends soon to hold a special auction sale of extra-fine carriage and saddle horses in the new sales stables in Twenty-fourth Street, in addition to the regular semi-weekly sales.

German Coach Horses for Lafayette Stud.

On the steamer Lepano of the Wilson Line, which arrived here this morning from Antwerp, were fourteen thorough-bred German coach horses for the Lafayette Stud Farm of George Crouch & Son. The horses bore the trip well, and were in excellent fetter.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

—Norris J. Jones, who came into prominence as the owner of Alix, has now nearly completed the construction of a mile trotting track at his new home at Red Oak, Iowa. The track itself was built while Monroe Salisbury was campaigning Alix in the East, Mr. Jones personally supervising the work of construction. The building of the grand stand, fence, and stables will be completed this Spring, and the new track will be opened with a meeting in June. Palmer L. Clark, who made a success of The Horse Review, published in Chicago, has become identified with the new racing concern, and is to act as Secretary and Treasurer, for which position he is admirably fitted, as he is known to lovers of the light-harness horse all over the country. Mr. Jones still retains a controlling interest in Alix, but leaves the management of the mare entirely to Mr. Salisbury, than whom there is no shrewder on the turf.

—"Dave" Muckle, one of the old-time trotting horse drivers, and who has been on the retired list since the day he was nearly killed in a race while driving J. B. Richardson, has announced that he is coming back to the turf to try conclusions with the younger generation of reinsmen. Muckle comes from Newburg-on-the-Hudson, and he it was who saved the great stallion, George Wilkes, after the death of his dam, Dolly Spanker. Muckle raised the youngster from colthood, took him to Kentucky, and had charge of him during his remarkable career there as a sire. Muckle has also driven many of the famous old campaigners, and he believes his hand has not yet lost its cunning. Muckle is now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and will have a public training stable at the driving park, near that city. He will probably be seen at the Grand Circuit meetings during the coming Summer and Fall.

—Berkshire Courier, the fast pacing stallion, who has a record of 2:14¼, developed such a temper last season that all attempts to train him were abandoned. He was gelded during the Summer, which improved his temper. A couple of weeks ago he showed he had all his old speed by turning the half-mile ice track at Great Barrington, Mass., in 2:21½. His owner, a New-York gentleman, has decided to have him trained during the coming season, and Gil Curry has been selected to do the necessary handling. Curry will have two others from the Greenwood Farm in his string, one a daughter of Melville, by Kentucky Prince, and the other a son of Prussianeer, by Electioneer.

—A yearling trotter that promises to show remarkable speed the coming season is to be handled by J. P. Gibbs, the Fleetwood Park trainer. He is sired by Potential, the splendidly-bred son of Prodigal, 2:16, and his dam is a sister to Arion, 2:07¾, and so one of the most choicely-bred daughters of the famous Electioneer.

—During the season of 1894 the get of Director, 2:17, thirteen in number, won $22,180, of which amount over one-half, or $11,500, was won by his greatest son, Directum, 2:05¼. One of the get of Wilkes Boy, 2:24¼, the three-year-old mare Nellie A., won $18,000 of the $24,788 credited to that sire by sixteen performers.

—Of the pacers that entered the 2:20 list during 1894, forty-six were bred in Maury County, Tenn. Of that number, twenty-six went in 2:15 or better and five in 2:10 or better. The Tennessee breeders think there is no county in the Union that can show so good a record of extreme speed.

—J. W. Daly of Mount Kisco, in this State, has recently purchased from the Kalamazoo Stock Farm a yearling colt named Delsarte. He is by Delmarch, out of a mare by Ambassador, called Embassy, who has a record of 2:21¾.

—John Shepard, the well-known road rider of Boston, is going to Florida for a month's rest. He is the owner of a fine orange grove, situated at Homosassa, the crop from which was ruined by the freeze last month.

—C. J. Hamlin has a full brother and a full sister to Ed. Easton, the 2:09¾ horse that died recently. They are at the Village Farm, near Buffalo, and both promise to be speedy.

—Susie G., 2:11¼, has a record of sixty-four starts, and in every one of them she has succeeded in getting a part of the money.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The fifteenth annual ball and reception of the Union Boat Club will be given on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, at the Lenox Lyceum. Close on to 4,000 invitations have been issued, and the committee in charge of the affair is leaving nothing undone to make it one of the successes of the season. The proposed amalgamation of the Unions with the Harlem River Rowing Club, of which "Jack" Nagle, the crack sculler, is the Captain, will not take place. Hawkins, the fast Saratoga sculler, has become a member of the Harlem Rowing Club, and will now double in all the regattas of any note with "Jack" Nagle next season. The Harlem Rowing Club will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers Thursday, Jan. 24. The Union Boat Club will hold a stag entertainment at its boathouse, on the Harlem River, during the early part of next month.

—The annual meeting of the Crescent Athletic Club will be held at 71 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. At this meeting the annual reports of the President and the Treasurer will be presented, and an election will be held to choose members of the Board of Governors to replace those whose terms of office are about to expire. The committee to make nominations for vacancies has recommended the following candidates: To serve for three years—Charles M. Bull, William H. Ford, William B. Hill, Harry L. Lenghaar, Frank T. Lawrence, William R. Thompson; to serve for two years—Wilmot Townsend; to serve for one year—Jay F. Carlisle.

—The Yonkers Gun Club had a pigeon shoot at Dunwoodie, midway between this city and Mount Vernon, Wednesday afternoon. Capt. O. L. Austin's team defeated that of George Langren. Supper was served in the evening at Mr. Bisset's home in Nepperhan Avenue.

MRS. MINOR WON THE RACE

Close of the Michaux Club's Long Distance Contest.

SOCIETY'S INTEREST IN CYCLING

Miss Hawley Secured the Silver Medal—Music Rides Growing More and More Popular—Plans for Future Features.

Mrs. John C. Minor has captured the long-distance championship of the feminine "400" by riding more miles than any other lady in the Michaux Cycle Club. The great race ended at 7 o'clock last evening, but it might just as well have stopped two days ago for Mrs. Minor then had a lead that even the famous six-day rider, Waller, would have had difficulty in overcoming.

Only one other competitor remained in the race to the last, and she was Miss Hawley. Second prize, a silver medal, therefore, goes to Miss Hawley. Mrs. Minor's prize is a handsome gold medal.

The other competitors dropped out of the race some time ago, because Mrs. Minor secured such a big lead. They did not propose to ride with no prospect whatever of getting the coveted gold trophy.

Society turned out in large numbers yesterday to witness the last of the contest. Fashionable ladies were there early and late, and men prominent in the aristocratic clubs showed their cycling ability in all styles of riding suits. Altogether yesterday's session was a most successful one. The riding began at 3 o'clock, and ended a short time before 7.

C. Wyndham-Quin started the memorable race on Jan. 3, and every riding day since then the contest has been on. The distance was measured by cyclometer. At the outset there were six competitors—Mrs. Minor, Miss Hawley, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Miss Remsen, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, and Miss Martin.

For a time the race was voted "grand sport" by the fair riders. A Hungarian orchestra played dreamy, soothing airs for them, and, thus inspired, it seemed a pleasure to reel off the miles. But Mrs. Minor happened to ride oftener than the others, and naturally her cyclometer registered more miles. This didn't suit the others, who wanted it to be a close finish, and so all but the leader and Miss Hawley dropped out. They continued to ride, however, but would not allow their mileage to be counted for the record card. This has hung in the ladies' reception room at Bowman's Cycling Academy, where the racing took place.

One name has been scratched out, and it has been suggested that the owner of it erased it out of sheer sorrow at her inability to keep the pace set by Mrs. Minor.

Four riding sessions are held every week by the Michaux Club, and they are growing more and more popular every week. Mr. Quin, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and James B. Townsend, the originators of the association, feel highly gratified at the success achieved. They say that the club has struck the popular fancy of society and is bound to be a great go.

Mr. Quin is arranging for an exhibition at the academy, following the cycle show in Madison Square Garden. This will consist of a performance given by the celebrated trick riders engaged to give their specialties in the garden during the cycle show. It will be for members of the club only, and will be followed by a music ride.

Some of the ladies belonging to the club, many of whom were present yesterday, were Mrs. Childs, Mrs. De Coppet, Mrs. Stuart Coates, Miss Gibert, Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Laurence, Miss Schuyler, Miss Grace Horton, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Miss Catherwood, Miss Horton, Mrs. G. Hoffman, Mrs. Walter Chapin, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mrs. R. Lounsberry, Mrs. J. H. Hinton, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. De Forest, Mrs. Norrie, Mrs. Kingsley, Miss S. Townsend, Mrs. Piffard, Mrs. S. O. Vanderpool, Miss Strong, Mrs. F. B. Wesson, Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, Miss Lauterbach, Mrs. Belknap, Miss L. L. Strong, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. R. P. Huntington, Miss Dinsmore, Miss G. Dunham, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Edward Winston, Mrs. Adenbury, Miss Low, Miss Perry, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Addison Cammack, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. W. G. Park, Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Miss Jefferson Davis, Miss C. Furniss, Miss M. E. Ward, Miss C. E. Ward, and Mrs. M. P. Taber.

WILL BE A BIG SHOW.

The Exhibit of Cycles in the Garden to be the Most Complete Yet Given.

New-York's cycle show bids fair to be the biggest thing of the year of its kind on this side of the Atlantic. Active preparations were begun yesterday toward arranging the details, and everything will be in apple-pie order by 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. The doors will open at 8 o'clock.

For the first night a very elaborate programme has been prepared. Of course, the main attraction will be the extraordinarily large and complete display of cycles and cycle accessories and sundries. Everything that goes to make up a first-class bicycle will be seen in many varieties.

Novelties in the shape of motor bicycles and bamboo machines, which have not yet been seen in this part of the country, will be exhibited; another machine of great interest will be that which affords the rider the opportunity of using both hands and feet; this is claimed to be a truly wonderful invention, enabling the rider to obtain a higher rate of speed than with the pedals alone. The exhibition of tires will be the most complete ever placed before the American public.

Many wheelmen from the surrounding cities have signified their intention to visit the show during its run. On the 23d and 24th the Time Wheelmen of Philadelphia will visit the show in a body, coming by special train. Manager Sanger has decided to set apart special nights for the different wheelmen. Monday evening has been decided on as New-York night, Tuesday evening will be Long Island night, and Thursday evening New-Jersey night. Many Boston wheelmen are expected, and some from as far Down East as Portland.

The musical programme for the first night, under the direction of Gustav D'Aquin, will in itself be a treat. The stage exhibitions will be the most attractive of the kind ever given in the Garden. They will consist of slack-wire originalities by M. Martell, an exceptionally clever trick and fancy riding act by the Powers family, specialties by the one-legged cycle wonder, Kilpatrick; a clever exhibition by the Martell family, and the hit of the season, entitled, "Grover's First Lesson on a Safety," by Maltby.

The show will continue every day until the 25th inst., inclusive, Sunday, of course, excepted, being open to the public afternoons and evenings, and to the trade people during the forenoon hours under special arrangements.

THE RIVERSIDE'S COMMITTEES.

Wheelmen Who Will Manage the Affairs of the Well-Known Club.

The standing committees of the Riverside Wheelmen for the ensuing year were posted yesterday in the clubhouse, and are as follows:

House Committee—J. F. Fitch, Chairman; H. E. Voorhis, R. W. Harrington, W. W. Walton, G. D. Bogert, C. B. Robinson, and E. C. Potter.

Road Committee—C. H. Weeks, Chairman; I. A. Ball, J. W. Judge, J. M. Gentle, and E. A. Powers.

Membership Committee—G. C. Pennell, Chairman; F. S. Ray, T. Ward, E. A. Rogers, and C. M. Ertz.

Entertainment Committee—J. L. Miller, Chairman; Official Club Reporter—F. R. MacPherson.

Want a New Cycle Road.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 17.—The cyclists of this city are agitating a movement for the construction of a gravel bicycle road along the plank road between this city and Newark. Local Consul Frank Eveland is at the head of the movement, and he believes that he will be able to make it successful.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Membership in the League of American Wheelmen during the past week was acquired by thirty-five cyclists, as follows: New-York—L. G. Miller and Robert L. Peck, unattached, New-York City. Ohio—Edward Brewster, Jr., George W. Coppin, Harry Clostermann, H. H. Dietz, F. B. Hooker, L. B. Kitchell, H. G. Miller, T. P. Scott, G. E. Thomas, F. J. Unkenhott, Norman Waddell, and U. L. Truitt, all of the Cincinnati Bicycle Club, Cincinnati; A. D. Alderman and Charles Schaal, Lobdell Cycling Club, Marietta. Pennsylvania—W. E. Kratzhe, unattached, Girard, and Reade W. Bailey, unattached, Pittsburg. Rhode Island—J. Henry Cremin and B. T. Gladding, Aquidneck Cycling Club, Newport. Texas—George Walter, unattached, San Antonio. Wisconsin—John S. Gittens, unattached, De Pere. Alabama—C. A. Moffett, unattached, Birmingham. Colorado—W. P. Jack, Denver Wheel Club, Denver, and Lester B. Widlen, unattached, Golden. Iowa—J. W. Cook and G. W. Shakly, Oskaloosa Cycling Club, Oskaloosa. Massachusetts—George A. Potter, C. O. Timson, and Herbert Thorpe, Lynn Cycling Club, Lynn, and W. D. Van Deasen, Pittsfield Bicycle Club, Pittsfield. Missouri—George F. Card, unattached, De Soto. Nebraska—William E. Hymar, unattached, Holdredge, and Capt. John J. Hayden, unattached, Fort Niobrara. New-Jersey—H. O. Timorell, unattached, Stanhope. The total membership of the league now foots up to the 26,000 mark.

—At Southampton, L. I., has just been formed the Business Men's Bicycle Association. These are its officers: President—Edward H. Foster; Vice President—William A. Corwith; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. C. A. Jaggar. The charter members of the association are S. W. Barteau, C. A. Brophy, W. G. Corwin, W. A. Corwith, S. E. Ellsworth, R. W. Enoch, E. H. Foster, W. C. Gray, Dr. H. Halsey, E. E. Hammond, U. R. Havens, H. F. Herrick, Dr. C. L. Hildreth, E. H. Howell, Dr. C. A. Jaggar, A. H. Jaggar, L. F. Jennings, H. Mabe, H. Schultze, L. E. Terry, W. D. Van Brunt, and W. O. Williamson.

—"Johnny" Johnson, the 1:35 2-5 man, will appear in the championship skating events at Newburg to-morrow. He will afterward come to this city and remain during the cycle show.

—Zimmerman believes that professional racing will certainly obtain a foothold in this country.

FOR THE KEMP TROPHY.

Company I's Team's Creditable Score at Seventh Regiment Range.

Company I faced the targets at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night in the competition for the Kemp Trophy. The shooting was very good, and the total score was 1,052. Corp. T. B. Taylor made the highest score—48, while Private Sperry was only one point behind him. Following is the score:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. J. Fox, Jr.	21	23	44
Corp. T. B. Taylor	23	25	48
Private B. B. McAlpin	19	23	42
Private W. A. Belden	22	24	46
Private T. D. O'Connor	22	21	43
Private H. H. Whitlock	20	22	42
Private C. A. Masters	21	23	44
Lieut. G. H. Gould	18	21	39
Private F. P. Sperry	22	25	47
Lieut. H. C. Duval	17	22	39
Private C. Cragin	22	22	44
Private H. A. Bostwick	20	16	36
Private A. W. Little	16	22	38
Corp. B. H. Nicoll	21	21	42
Private G. Duval	21	22	43
Private H. B. Cavarly	21	24	45
Sergt. M. Osborn	20	20	40
Corp. W. H. Clark	22	24	46
Corp. C. F. Muller	18	21	39
Capt. J. T. Harper	18	18	36
Private E. Williams	20	18	38
Private W. H. Clark	20	19	39
Corp. O. H. Keep, Jr.	22	20	42
Corp. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	22	24	46
Total	508	544	1,052

MONTAUKS' BIG SCORE.

They Astonish the Crack Brooklyns on the Elephant Alleys.

"Billy" Tate's Montauks bowled in wonderful form in their opening game with the Brooklyn Bicycle Club's team at the Elephant alleys, in Brooklyn, last evening, causing the popular Captain to shed tears of joy. In the second game the boot was on the other foot, and William was correspondingly dispirited.

The Montauk's total in the opening contest was 936, which is very near the top of the list in the high-score column of the wheelmen's tourney record book. The Brooklyns were unkind enough to hint that possibly a bit of luck figured in this score, but, be that as it may, the Montauks played like real live champions.

Their opponents secured but 787 pins, and, surely, that was a sad showing for a team near the head of the tournament procession. None of Capt. Anderson's boys could frighten the pins, as they have been known to do, and they were forced to gracefully submit to the catcalls and triumphal screeching of the leather-lunged Montauk "rooters."

These side features of a bowling game were the fruits of defeat, and the victors gloried in the Brooklyns' downfall until the second game began. Then Brooklyn started in with a determined air, that plainly said: "Watch us get square!" This they proceeded to do from the very start, for they held the advantage in every hand throughout the entire game. The final score was 836 to 750.

Frost of the Montauks made the highest score of the tournament on the Elephant alleys. It was 233, and was credited to him in the first game. In the second, Mr. Frost lost his nerve, and slid down the scale to 139.

Hobby and Allen did very well in the second game, each getting over 200. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	3	3	4	163
Anderson	1	6	3	157
Hobby	2	6	2	181
Leach	2	4	4	143
Allen	0	6	4	143
Total	8	25	17	787

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	2	5	3	170
Van Sicklen	3	4	3	181
Darby	4	5	1	193
Frost	6	4	0	233
Schenck	2	4	4	159
Total	17	22	11	936

FRAMES.

Brooklyn 75 174 250 337 421 485 550 632 713 787
Montauk 84 190 291 388 474 551 636 712 820 936

Averages—Brooklyn, 157 2-5; Montauk, 187 1-5. Scorers—C. W. Smith and W. C. Carson. Umpire—W. C. Nellis.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	2	7	1	176
Anderson	2	3	5	141
Hobby	6	2	2	203
Leach	2	0	8	115
Allen	6	4	1	201
Total	18	16	17	836

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	2	6	2	172
Van Sicken	0	5	5	135
Darby	0	5	5	138
Frost	3	2	5	139
Schenck	3	4	3	166
Total	8	22	20	750

FRAMES.

Brooklyn 87 184 270 352 436 529 607 690 757 836
Montauk 77 142 208 291 352 427 492 562 662 750

Averages—Brooklyn, 167 1-5; Montauk, 150. Scorers—C. W. Smith and W. C. Carson. Umpire—R. E. Williamson.

WINSORS' GOOD BOWLING.

Made a Score of 107 in Their First Frame Against Phoenix Team.

There was a fairly good attendance at the Harlem Republican Club alleys last night, to witness the three games in the Harlem Republican Club tournament, between the teams representing the Phoenix No. 2, Winsor No. 1, and Lincoln No. 2. The "rooters" for Winsor No. 1 knew that their pet bowlers had a chance to tie New-York No. 2, Standard, and Winsor No. 2 teams for third place by winning two games. The Winsor contingent had all the chance to give vent to their feelings in the first game. The Winsor No. 2 took the lead, with a remarkable score of 107 pins, in the first frame, without a break, and won as they pleased, with 131 pins to spare. Eagleston rolled high score—201.

The second game, between Lincoln No. 2 and Phoenix No. 1 was far more interesting, as it was anybody's game until the last ball was rolled. Lincoln No. 2 pulled out a victory by the small margin of six pins. Koester, who hurt himself in the first game, was replaced by Westlich. The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHOENIX NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pearse	2	4	4	159
Nicholson	3	2	5	154
Koester	1	2	7	122
Hamilton	2	5	3	152
Curele	2	4	4	150
Total	10	17	23	744

WINSOR NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bolrath	4	4	2	167
Roe	3	4	3	177
Howland	2	4	4	155
Eagleson	5	4	1	201
Parker	3	3	4	158
Total	18	19	13	875

FRAMES.

Phoenix 2... 86 153 226 283 364 439 515 601 678 744
Winsor 1....107 196 270 354 429 523 619 696 791 875

Averages—Phoenix No. 2, 148 4-5; Winsor No. 1, 165. Scorers—Charles Fish and Charles Guibert. Umpire—George Young.

SECOND GAME.

LINCOLN NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Robinson	3	3	4	156
Patten	5	0	5	159
Watkins	0	7	3	148
Palmer	5	2	3	196
Cleland	1	8	6	185
Total	14	15	21	794

PHOENIX NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pearse	2	5	3	161
Nicholson	1	3	6	127
Westlich	1	5	4	152
Hamilton	2	4	4	162
Currie	4	5	1	186
Total	10	22	18	788

FRAMES.

Lincoln No. 2.75 160 219 305 401 480 594 671 736 794
Phoenix No. 2.84 149 235 312 396 463 531 626 693 788

Averages—Lincoln No. 2, 158 4-5; Phoenix No. 2, 153 3-5. Scorers—A. Westervelt and D. E. Gaddis. Umpire—C. E. Merritt.

THIRD GAME.

WINSOR NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bolrath	3	3	4	163
Roe	2	5	3	104
Howland	3	5	2	182
Eagleson	2	4	4	152
Parker	1	7	2	166
Total	11	24	15	827

LINCOLN NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Robinson	3	4	3	163
Patten	2	6	2	171
Watkins	1	7	2	166
Fish	4	4	2	177
Cleland	0	2	8	103
Total	10	23	17	780

FRAMES.

Winsor No. 1.77 152 227 322 413 486 561 638 707 827
Lincoln No. 2.82 168 259 329 403 488 561 638 696 780

Umpires—C. E. Merritt and L. A. Stewart. Scorers—A. Westervelt and D. E. Gaddis.

Hockey Match at Tuxedo.

The St. Nicholas Hockey Club has challenged the All America team to a game at Tuxedo to-morrow, and the contest will take place, beginning at 3 o'clock. The challenging team includes Capt. Edward Crowninshield, Thomas Barron, Chandler Anderson, Robert and Richard Stevens, and Thornton Warren.

THE JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS.

A New Board Completed, but No Chairman Selected.

The adjourned annual meeting of The Jockey Club was held in their rooms at the Cumberland, Broadway and Twenty-second Street, last evening.

Members present were August Belmont, James R. Keene, James Galway, Augustus Clason, P. J. Dwyer, Col. William P. Thompson, A. F. Walcott, J. O. Donner, Edward Kelly, Dr. G. L. Knapp, S. S. Howland, Frederick Gebhard, and J. O. Green.

The only business transacted was the election of Stewards. Dr. G. L. Knapp, Col. W. P. Thompson, and A. J. Cassatt were elected Stewards, the two first named being re-elected. Mr. Cassatt was originally elected a Steward, but he then declined to serve. Since the chances for clean racing have been made possible, he has agreed to serve, however. J. O. Donner, who was also one of the original Stewards, though he declined to serve on account of his business engagements, was elected to serve out the unexpired term of John Hunter, resigned.

The Stewards holding over are August Belmont, James R. Keene, and F. K. Sturgis.

B. F. Clyde of Philadelphia, one of the owners of the Gougharces Stable, was elected a member of the club.

No Chairman was chosen at the meeting of the Stewards which followed the general meeting, an adjournment being had to Thursday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. It is understood that August Belmont will be chosen Chairman if he will consent to serve.

More Stakes for Mr. Croker's Colt.

When C. J. Fitzgerald, at the request of Eugene Leigh, entered the Strathmore-Spinaway colt, now called Montauk, for the English Derby, he also asked the Messrs. Wetherby to engage him in the Doncaster St. Leger for three-year-olds, and a good two-year-old stake, if possible.

Word has been received that the colt, now the property of Mr. Richard Croker, was duly entered in the St. Leger for 1896 and for the Middle Park Plate. The latter is to be run on Thursday, Oct. 10, during the second Newmarket meeting.

Mr. Croker did not know, when he left for Florida yesterday, of these engagements for his colt. That he will accept them there is little reason for doubt, as they will add much to the value of his colt should Montauk prove anything of a race horse.

Johnson and Rudd to Skate.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 17.—"Tom" Eck arrived here this noon with Johnson, the all-distance champion skater, and Rudd, the champion mile skater. They came from Minneapolis to compete in the national races on Saturday. The ice at Orange Lake promises to be in good condition on Saturday.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Bowling.—Kings County vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Columbia Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street; Har

HOME FOR STRAYED DOGS

Cats, Too, Find the Best of Care in This S. P. C. A. Shelter.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT OVER THE POUND

The Animals Are Kept a Reasonable Time for Owners, and Then Are Either Killed or Given Homes.

An unpretentious one-story frame building, about 60 feet long and 14 feet wide, well-lighted, heated, and ventilated, stands upon piles at the foot of East One Hundred and Second Street, directly opposite the charitable institutions on Randall's Island. A sign board announces it to be "The Shelter for Animals."

For some days the following advertisement has appeared in the newspapers:

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR dogs or cats should immediately apply in person at the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, foot of 102d St. and East River.
JOHN P. HAINES, President.

This is about the only information that has been furnished the public in connection with this novel institution up to the present.

A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday inspected the establishment at the foot of East One Hundred and Second Street, and obtained from President John P. Haines of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals some facts in connection with the object and scope of the institution.

"The establishment which is now known as the 'Shelter for Animals,'" said President Haines, "was formerly the 'City Dog Pound,' in which the barbarous and inhuman dog catchers imprisoned all dogs found wandering in the streets. In order to put an end to the cruelties which had been so long inflicted on the canine race, and the trouble and annoyance caused to their owners, at the last session of the Legislature I obtained the passage of a law authorizing the establishment of the institution.

"With the exception of the one at Battersea, for the City of London, it is the only institution of the kind in any country of which I know. I can furnish no details yet as to the number of cats and dogs that have found a refuge in the establishment, since it was opened last May, but I may state, however, that the number of dogs sheltered in London every year is nearly 18,000, and the statistics of the establishment up to the present indicate that about three times the number of homeless animals will be taken care of yearly in the establishment here.

"I have received letters," continued President Haines, "from scores of citizens expressing their approval of the institution, and thanking me for the care taken of their household pets that had been picked up on the streets by the officers of the society."

President Haines said that, in accordance with the provisions of the law, dogs and cats found wandering in the streets are held for redemption for forty-eight hours, after which period, if not found to be proper inmates for the institution, they are destroyed by the painless process of anaesthesia.

Under the new law, every person "who owns or harbors one or more dogs within the corporate limits of the city must procure a yearly license for each dog," for which the sum of $2 is charged. Renewals of this license may be subsequently procured for $1.

The law is more stringent in regard to cats, it being provided that "any cat found within the corporate limits of the City of New-York without a collar about its neck, bearing the name and residence of the owner thereon, will be seized."

Cats and dogs seized by the society's officers for violation of the law, that are regarded as worth being preserved, are properly cared for until they are redeemed by the owners, and if not claimed, they are provided with homes. It costs $3 to redeem each animal taken into custody by the society.

The reporter found about twenty dogs of all varieties, from the Newfoundland to the tiny household pug, and about as many cats, in the shelter for animals. Just as he entered an execution took place, the subject being a vicious white terrier, who was cast into the anesthetic chamber provided for that purpose.

It was merely the work of a moment. One of the keepers raised the lid of the chamber by means of a rope and pulley, while another official took the terrier by the tail and swung him into the box. The lid was instantly closed, and the dog perished without emitting a single sound.

The dogs and cats deemed worthy of preservation are well fed and carefully attended, until some final disposition is made of them. The animals in the establishment, especially the cats, appeared to be well satisfied with the management. All of them appeared to be in good condition.

The impression is general that the present system of caring for homeless cats and dogs is a great improvement on the method formerly employed under the dog-catchers' regime.

Among the stories told to illustrate the terror with which the dogcatcher was regarded is one that is based on an incident that occurred shortly before the new system went into effect. A family living in the vicinity of Mount Morris Park had a pug dog, which was a great pet, and possessed of wonderful sagacity.

Cris was the dog's name. If his master went from home and remained absent a week, Cris could recognize his footsteps as soon as he approached the house, and would bark and leap for joy became his master had returned. In other ways the dog showed remarkable intelligence.

But Cris had his failings, and one of them was an ungovernable desire to prowl around the streets. One day he was picked up by the dogcatcher and taken to the pound. Had a member of the household died suddenly the grief of the family could hardly have been greater, though the dog, luckily, was finally recovered.

Now that this new system of caring for dogs found in the streets has been established, those who are aware that they are under the protection of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, manifest no uneasiness as to the fate of their household pets.

Funeral of Dr. John F. Norbury.

The funeral of Dr. John F. Norbury was held yesterday at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The Rev. Robert Collyer, the pastor of the church, who was an intimate friend of the doctor, conducted the services. The church was crowded, and the casket inclosing the remains was covered with flowers. Dr. Collyer paid a touching tribute to the character of Dr. Norbury. The interment was at Woodlawn.

Adopted the Water-Front Report.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy met yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Joseph Larocque presided in the absence of Charles S. Smith. The sub-committee presented a report which was printed in full in The New-York Times last Sunday, on the "Improvement of the Water Front." It was adopted.

Deductions of Forecaster Dunn — Cold, Humid Days Bad for Those Having the Disease.

Weather Forecaster E. B. Dunn has prepared, for the benefit of the medical profession and the general public, a chart showing the number of deaths from "grip" in this city during the period from March 22 to May 16, 1891, and establishing the relation between the death rate and the weather conditions during the prevalence of the disease.

After carefully studying the epidemics of grip since 1890 from the statistics of the Health Department, Mr. Dunn selected the year 1891 as being one in which "grip" was pronounced and best suited to show what he sought to establish.

"It will be readily observed," says Mr. Dunn, "that the weather is an important factor in the mortality of 'grip' cases. Humidity seems to be the important element in producing or aggravating the disease, for there is a corresponding increase of deaths with increasing humidity; but the fatality is most marked when the humidity is at its maximum and there is a sudden fall of temperature, which is clearly shown on April 21, when the death rate was highest, with a record of over 250 in twenty-four hours. The death rate is also high on the day following a sudden fall in temperature, as shown on April 1 and 30.

"All through the epidemic the chart shows an increasing death rate with high or increasing humidity. The higher the humidity and the more sudden the fall of temperature the greater the number of deaths. And it is also observed that when the temperature and humidity drop at the same time there is a sudden decrease in the death rate; this will be seen on March 26, April 3, 4, 5, and 26.

"It does not follow that excessively cold weather increases the death rate unless there be a high humidity. On the other hand it is clearly shown that with cold weather and low humidity the death rate is greatly reduced.

"From the chart it will be seen that those suffering from an attack of the 'grip' should be most cautious of the cold, humid days that immediately follow the warm, humid ones."

Dr. John T. Nagle, Registrar of Vital Statistics, reported that fourteen deaths from grip had been registered during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Police Inspector McAvoy and Capts. Price, Slevin, Martens, and Meakim, and 261 other members of the police force were on the sick list yesterday.

Many Cases at Yale College.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—Grip is prevalent at Yale just at present. During the past week cases have multiplied until the attendance at many of the recitations has seriously diminished. The scientific department seems to be the worst affected, many of the classes there mustering only about half their enrolled number. The dormitories of the academic department contain many cases of the distemper, but not to so great an extent as expected. The Faculty is granting sick excuses almost without limit. It is thought that the epidemic is at its height in the university, and that most of the sick students will resume recitations in two or three days.

Ill with Grip, Committed Suicide.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Catherine Enders, forty-eight years old, of 75 Danforth Avenue, committed suicide today because she had been afflicted for several weeks with the grip. She was a widow with two children.

State Treasurer Colvin Ill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—State Treasurer Colvin is confined to his home in Glens Falls suffering with an attack of the grip.

NEW DIOCESES IN NEW-YORK

Bishop Coxe Issues a Pastoral Letter in Favor of Divisions.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The proposed redivision of the New-York dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church is the subject of much interest to the members of that Church in this section of the State. Bishop A. C. Coxe of Buffalo has issued a pastoral letter on the subject, in which he says:

"Much speculation has been excited by proposals to redistribute our existing diocesan territory, and to organize new dioceses in the State of New-York. I think such arrangements are requisite in some districts, and will be advantageous to all. But, as much time must probably be required, at least so far as concerns this diocese, for perfecting measures preliminary, I take this occasion to repeat my assurances, heretofore so fully expressed, that whenever my Diocesan Council is prepared to move in the matter, in concurrence with our sister dioceses contiguous on the east, I shall co-operate most cordially with my brethren to that end. Or at any time, when you feel that a Coadjutor Bishop is requisite, it will be my duty and my pleasure to assign to him the entire jurisdiction in counties that will pertain to the future Diocese of Rochester, or to relinquish the same in my diocese as it now exists, according to your wishes and decisions."

The Rev. Dr. H. R. Lockwood of Syracuse says that he does not think the proposed measure will be adopted for some time to come. He says:

"If any division is made, it seems to me that it should be in the Diocese of Western New-York, which includes within its limits the large cities of Buffalo and Rochester. Each of the latter could easily become a See city, without any harm resulting to the Diocese of Central New-York. The line dividing the two dioceses runs between Waterloo and Geneva, which gives some idea of tht large size of the western diocese.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS TO BE MADE SOON

A New System of Firing Will Be Tried —The Essex to Cruise.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 17.—Two Cunningham rocket torpedoes, changed, and, it is believed, much imporved since their last trial in November, are expected at the torpedo station this week for another test, the necessary permission having been obtained from the Bureau of Ordnance.

The torpedo will next be discharged from a cage instead of from a closed tube, for within the latter it was believed that the confined gases fused the shell of the torpedo, doing so much damage as to render a successful shot impossible. The change of firing apparatus is the chief improvement, though alterations in the system of wires and igniters have been made with a view to assuring an even burning of all the rocket composition, from the decomposition of which the projectile gets its motive power.

With open weather the company owning the torpedo hope to have it in a condition to ask the Government to buy it by Spring.

The torpedo boat Stiletto is out of commission, and is receiving a thorough overhauling at the torpedo station. She has proved a craft of unusual durability, not having yet nearly worn out her second boiler, which is now being renewed and repiped. The Stiletto will not go into commission again until early Spring, when, as recently, she will be used in testing Whitehead torpedoes and for class work.

Commander Louis Kingsley of the United States training ship Essex has received orders to sail on Thursday. A draft of 104 apprentices has been taken aboard from the training station, and are indulging in sail and spar drills till the ship sails. The cruise will be to the West Indies, and of five months' duration.

THE TYPOTHETAE OF NEW-YORK'S BANQUET AT THE BRUNSWICK.

Toasts Were Drunk to the Memory of Franklin on the Anniversary of His Birth.

The Typothetae of New-York celebrated the one hundred and eighty-ninth anniversary of the birth of their patron saint, Benjamin Franklin, printer, at the Hotel Brunswick last night.

The gathering was a notable one. It included visitors from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other centres of civilization. The junior typos had a general headquarters at Table G, and among their guests were members of the Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, who, like their hosts, had attended the Old Guard ball. They were in high feather, and the exuberance was happily contagious.

One hundred and fifty diners were ushered into the banqueting hall at 7 o'clock. The saloon was resplendent in table decorations and illuminations. On the dais, over which was a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, festooned with the American flag, were Joseph J. Little, Second Vice President of the Typothetae, who was Chairman; E. D. Appleton, Z. K. Pangborn, W. H. McElroy, Will Carlton, Gen. Thomas L. James, Warner Miller, Charlton T. Lewis, the Rev. Newland Maynard, John Russell Young, John A. Sleicher, W. B. MacKellar, R. J. Morgan, and David Williams.

Some of those at the tables were:

William Green, G. R. Kelso, Andrew H. Kellogg, Isaac H. Blanchard, R. A. Cunningham, William H. English, T. C. Cosmus, F. W. Dauchy, E. S. Green, Harold B. Green, E. J. Ridgway, William M. Patton, A. V. Haight, J. W. Wallace, B. H. Tyrrell, E. B. Tyrrell, Mathew J. Tobin, W. W. Farmer, J. A. Colvin.

James T. Harper, George C. Travis, R. J. Cuddihy, E. S. Gorham, Ogden Brower, John Penrose, W. Freeman, G. K. Rosenquest, J. W. Harper, John T. Ammon, Arthur H. Scribner, C. Bowyer Vaux, W. E. White, J. A. Farrington, T. B. De Vinne, T. P. Peters, E. B. Holden, S. P. Avery, G. H. Baker, J. W. Platt, Hanford Crawford, Andrew Little, E. R. Andrews, D. R. Thompson, John Eggleston.

J. C. Rankin, Jr., Frank Campbell, Frank Good, F. H. Hitchcock, John S. King, E. F. Ellert, the Rev. H. Iserman, Peter De Baun, F. B. Schell.

C. P. Sackett, Patrick Bresnan, G. F. Leach, W. J. Merrill, O. J. Maigne, T. H. Evans, H. M. Bingham, R. R. Ridge, W. H. J. Taylor, C. V. Fuller, F. L. Bingham, T. M. Randall, Bartlett Arkell, Bernhard Gillam.

James A. Rogers, W. H. Rogers, W. H. Van Allen, G. H. Randall, T. D. Rich, George Maxwell, R. P. Lethbridge, E. P. Coby, C. F. Boughton, A. E. Ford.

Chairman Little, in an address of welcome, began the intellectual menu of the evening. Mr. Little lamented the absence of President T. L. De Vinne, who is ailing, and Vice President Douglas Taylor, whose wife died suddenly in November.

At Mr. Little's suggestion silent tribute was paid to the memory of John De Vries and John Polhemus, who died recently.

Introducing the orator of the anniversary, Charlton T. Lewis, and his theme, "Benjamin Franklin," Mr. Little said that the fame, doings, maxims, and sayings of "Poor Richard" would never die. He requested than an arrangement with sister societies in other cities be carried out by drinking to the memory of Franklin.

Mr. Lewis said that he had been allotted fifteen minutes to say all that had been unsaid of the power, deeds, light, and genius of Franklin, all of which had formed for years the subject of addresses to the Typothetae. He would devote himself rather to the imaginative and altruistic nature of the patron saint than to his practical trend.

Franklin was a remarkable man because of his prophetic imagination. He was a prophet. Had he lived at a time when the printing press was unknown his name would be one to conjure by. He studied how things could be improved. He lived before his time. He invented manifold writing, letter press, and other boons, organized fire departments, and thought out electrocution. He left his ideas to a distant future. A hundred years ago he advised mariners to take a supply of oil to still the waves.

"Are we to believe," asked the speaker, "that the soul of such a man was blind to sublimity?"

In conclusion Mr. Lewis paid ardent eulogy to Franklin as a champion of freedom of opinion.

Will Carlton had a happy conceit in a letter to the company from Franklin's eldest son James from the other world.

Other speakers were Warner Miller, W. B. MacKellar, Gen. James, J. A. Sleicher, C. H. Blakely of Chicago, President of the United Typothetae of America, and R. I. Morgan of Cincinnati.

POULTRY SHOW JUDGES.

Fanciers Who Will Award the Ribbons at the Coming Exhibition.

The big annual chicken show in Madison Square Garden will be held this year from Jan. 30 to Feb. 2, inclusive. The previous shows have been very complete, but this year's affair, according to the promoters, the New-York Poultry and Pigeon Association, will stand alone as the best in every sense of the word in the history of the organization. The official premium list is just out, and should prove very interesting to fanciers. The annual meetings of the various clubs brought together by the show, will be held at the Garden during the exhibit.

The Directors of the association are Robert Colgate, H. V. Crawford, George Purdue, D. E. Newell, Philander Williams, Charles M. Griffing, G. P. Reynaud, Thomas H. Terry, and T. A. Havemeyer, Jr. Judges for the various classes have been selected as follows:

Poultry—T. K. Bennett, Phillipsburg, N. J., Exhibition Games, Game Bantams; R. G. Buffington, Fall River, Mass., Buff Leghorns; Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Ontario, Light and Dark Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans; R. A. Colt, White Plains, N. Y., Pit Games, Indian Games; Dr. W. A. Conklin, New-York City, ducks, geese, and ornamental fowls; J. T. Cothran, Montclair, N. J., Hamburgs, American Dominiques, Spanish, Phoenix, Aseels, Jersey Blues, Orpingtons; Dr. E. W. Deyo, Montgomery, N. Y., White Wyandottes, Silver, Golden, Black, and Buff Wyandottes; J. H. Drevenstedt, Johnstown, N. Y., Leghorns, Campines, La Fleche, Creve Coeur, Russians; Frank Gaylor, Tarrytown, N. Y., turkeys, Guinea fowls, dressed poultry, eggs; L. G. Jarvis, Guelph, Ontario, Minorcas, Houdans, Javas, Andalusians, Polish, Dorkings, Red Caps, Malays, Silkies, Rumpless, Sumatras, Frizzles; P. H. Scudder, Glen Head, L. I., Plymouth Rocks; F. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, N. Y., Bantams, other than game.

Pigeons—Joseph D. Gavin, Malden, Mass., Tumblers, Owls, and Turbits; John Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J., Barbs; A. M. Ingram, Quincy, Mass., Pouters, Magpies, and Nuns; J. C. Long, New-York, Fantails. Trumpeters, Swallows, Priests; Dr. Henry E. Owen, New-York City, Oriental Frills; George E. Peer, Rochester, N. Y., Jacobins; William J. Stanton, Carriers, Dragons, Homers, and Various.

Delegate for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Faulkner of West Virginia by request to-day introduced a bill providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives by the people of Alaska and prescribing the manner in which the election shall be held.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 P. M.—250 West Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. Brooks; tenement; damage trifling.
5:45 P. M.—280 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Fowler Brothers; damage, $50.
7:05 P. M.—26 Walker Street; Walton & Co.; damage, $100.
7:50 P. M.—77 Warren Street; G. H. Pollock; damage, $750.

Senators Indulge in Somewhat Personal Utterances.

HILL MAKES A CRITICISM OF HAWLEY

Blackburn and Mitchell Forget Senatorial Courtesy — Minimum for Disability Pensions Raised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Army Appropriation bill was considered by the Senate to-day. The amount appropriated "for pay and general expenses of the army" is $13,002,618. This amount is exclusive of subsistence, transportation, Quartermasters' Department, cavalry horses, army posts, &c., the total being $23,252,608—about $840,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The question of the establishment of an army post at Spokane and the abandonment of the post at Walla Walla was discussed at some length—Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) opposing the change, and Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Chairman of the committee, explaining that an immediate abandonment of Fort Walla Walla was not contemplated, but that ultimately it might take place.

In the course of Mr. Mitchell's remarks he was told by Mr. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) in charge of the bill, that Walla Walla was not on a railroad, giving, as his authority, a report of the Quartermaster General.

"Walla Walla not on a railroad!" Mr. Mitchell exclaimed. "Why, it is a railroad centre. Give me information," he continued, excitedly, "about Walla Walla and Spokane, and Eastern Oregon, when I have lived there thirty-five years!"

Mr. Manderson, referring to the contest as likely to be a "fight to a finish," gave his views in favor of the policy recommended by Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield for a reduction in the number of garrison posts, the frontier, he said, having ceased to exist.

A motion to proceed to executive business being made, Mr. Blackburn remarked, as a parting shot, that the whole question of these army posts was that there were "three military barnacles sought to be kept up in somebody's personal interest. That is all there is to it."

To this Mr. Mitchell replied, in an equally angry tone: "I defy the Senator from Kentucky to point to a single statement by any proper authority to the effect that Fort Walla Walla has been condemned."

The bill went over without final action.

The Pension Appropriation bill (appropriating $140,000,000 for pensions) was passed with an amendment to abolish two-dollar and four-dollar disability pensions and to make the minimum of them all $6 a month. This amendment was made on motion of Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.) It provides that the increase shall not act as a suspension of pensions under $6 now being paid. When Mr. Hawley offered the amendment Mr. Hill remarked in a sarcastic tone that the proposed amendment seemed to him a good deal like "general legislation on a general appropriation bill."

Mr. Hawley said that he could not have a worse enemy than the man who made that suggestion.

Mr. Hill—Yesterday, when I proposed a simple amendment to a deficiency bill, the objection was raised by Senators that it was general legislation on an appropriation bill. I look at The Record to-day and I find my friend from Connecticut voting to sustain that point of order. I simply call attention to it.

SCHOOL CHILDREN PANIC-STRICKEN

Radiator Exploded and Steam Filled the Room—No One Hurt.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 17.—A radiator in School No. 23 exploded this morning. No damage was done, but the schoolroom was filled with steam and a panic ensued.

Eighty children who escaped from the control of their teacher, Miss Agnes Carlin, were struggling on the stairway when Principal William Du Rie, who happened to be on the ground floor, came up and got them under control.

By this time the larger children in the grammar department had been alarmed by a cry of fire, and Mr. Du Rie had considerable trouble in quieting them.

He was aided by Robert Brown, twelve years old, who stood on his desk and shouted: "There's no danger, boys; don't lose your heads."

He was heartily complimented by the Principal.

Uninvited Guests Disappointed.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 17.—About 400 people crowded into the church of Our Lady of the Valley yesterday to see Miss Susie N. Byrne, daughter of Thomas Byrne, and Bernard J. McManus united in marriage. A policeman tried to clear the crowd out of the church and stated that there would be no ceremony, but still the uninvited guests remained. It was two hours later before the people finally wearied of waiting and dispersed.

The couple were quietly married this morning by the pastor, the Rev. W. M. R. Callan, and only a few immediate friends were present. Miss Tillie A. Byrne was bridesmaid and Thomas A. Finneran was best man.

AUSTRALIA'S BIG CRICKET.

Particulars of the Record-Breaking Match at Sydney.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Jan. 16.—The cricket match between the teams of England and Australia was concluded yesterday, the Australians being 382 runs ahead at the finish.

The games between English and Australian teams have been remarkable for big scores. That which took place at Sydney Dec. 14 to 20 was a record breaker. The second day's play was witnessed by 26,000 persons.

The Australians batted first, and before they were all disposed of they had run up a total of 586. To this G. Giffen contributed 161, P. A. Iredale 81, J. M. Blackham 74, but the feature of the long innings was the magnificent play of S. E. Gregory, who was not satisfied until he had put on 201. The enthusiasm of the spectators at this was shown by a purse of 100 guineas being raised during the afternoon and presented to the hero. It is a peculiar fact that three of these four men played here with the Australian team, which visited this country in 1893, Iredale being the exception.

England's total fell 261 short of their opponents, but in the follow-on they did much better, and Ward, who in the first inning had made 75, again showed to advantage with a steadily-played and patient 117, while Brown contributed 53, F. G. J. Ford 48, Briggs 42, and A. E. Stoddart 36. The Australians were thus left with but 177 to win, and when they knocked off 113 for the loss of two wickets they were supposed to have the match already won. Over night rain, however, changed the aspect of things considerably, and bad light added to the unfavorable conditions under which their innings were resumed.

Briggs and Peel fairly reveled in the sticky wicket, and the two tricky bowlers got the batsmen all tied up, and to the consternation of the spectators the innings ended for 166, and England had won the match by 10 runs. Peel took 6 wickets for 67 runs, and Briggs 3 for 25.

The aggregate of runs scored in the match—1,514—makes a new record in cricket, the previous best being 1,411 in the inter-colonial match in Australia, while the English record is 1,402, made in the Cambridge-Sussex match. Blackham had his thumb split open and could not keep wickets in the second inning, and Richardson was also indisposed on the last day and could not take part in the conclusion of the game.

He Succeeds Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa as President of the New-York Academy of Medicine.

The first meeting this year of the Fellows of the Academy of Medicine was held last evening in the lecture room of the academy building, in West Forty-third Street.

The attendance was rather larger than usual, owing to the fact that the retiring President, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, was to surrender the gavel to his successor, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant.

About an hour was occupied in reading the voluminous minutes of the previous meeting. On the platform were Dr. Roosa, Dr. Bryant, and the new First Vice President, Dr. William M. Polk.

As there is a vacancy in the office of Second Vice President, nominations were called for, and the names of Dr. Daniel Lewis and Dr. Virgil Gibney were submitted. They will be balloted for at the next meeting.

Dr. Roosa's valedictory was eloquent, and called forth considerable applause. He said that during his two years' incumbency of office there had been thirty-four meetings of the academy, every one of which he had attended. The academy had grown, he said, in numbers and power, and had accomplished many reforms in that time. It had failed to obtain from Congress a National Bureau of Health and a National Quarantine, but it had aroused the public concerning these needs. He said that the members should follow legislation at Albany very closely.

In giving statistics, he said that there are now 881 Fellows in the academy, which has a library of 55,000 volumes.

Dr. Roosa took great pleasure in welcoming Dr. Bryant to the chair, and paid a high tribute to his conspicuous position in the profession.

Dr. Bryant, on taking the gavel, read a brief statement, in which he intimated that he would be a live President of the Institution. He urged the necessity of increasing the library and keeping it up to date, and said that the attendance at the stated meetings of the academy should be larger.

After the meeting refreshments were served.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

George O. Jones.

George O. Jones died at his son's home, 186 West Eightieth Street, on Wednesday of erysipelas after an illness lasting only three days.

Mr. Jones was known as the patriarch of the Greenback Party in this State. He was born in the village of Hiram, Ohio, on July 7, 1824, and was the son of Evan Jones, one of the first men to identify himself with the Abolition Party, and one of the 7,000 that voted for J. G. Birney, the first Abolition candidate for President.

For some years George O. Jones was associated in the banking business with Gov. Tod of Ohio at Youngstown. He came to New-York in 1850, and soon became prominent in the Know-Nothing Party. He identified himself with the Democratic Party in 1859, and held close relations with most of its leaders in this State. Since 1868 he had advocated the principles of the Greenback Party, believing thoroughly in the Government control of money, and urging the legislation of anti-monopoly laws, and laws against alien ownership of land. He virtually devoted his life to the accomplishment of these ends, going to Washington at every session of Congress since 1876, and advocating his views.

He received 2,130 votes for Governor of New-York in 1885 as a candidate of the National Greenback Labor Party.

Mr. Jones leaves a wife, a son, and two daughters. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at the village of Prospect, Oneida County, New-York.

Robert H. Lamborn.

Dr. Robert H. Lamborn, whose death was announced in The New-York Times Wednesday, was born near Kennett, Penn., in 1835. He studied at Giessen and Freiburg, Germany, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from the latter university. In his early life he was connected with the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was the first Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, was active in the organization in 1866 of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and was its Treasurer for several years. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad in 1869, and until its completion from St. Paul to Duluth was Managing Director of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company from 1880 to 1883, when its steel plant was built at Pueblo, Col.

He was closely associated with Gen. William J. Palmer in many enterprises in Colorado and Mexico. Of late years he had devoted himself chiefly to literary and scientific pursuits. He traveled widely in this country and Europe, and possessed many friends in all parts of the globe. His many-sided tastes led him to acquire objects of art and curios, the most valuable and interesting of which are embodied in a collection of Mexican antiquities loaned for several years past to the Metropolitan Museum in this city. His collection of Spanish paintings from Mexican convents is in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. He was a member of several scientific societies in this country and Europe.

Col. John Kean.

Col. John Kean, one of the foremost citizens of Union County, N. J., died yesterday at the family homestead at Ursino. He was born at Ursino March 27, 1814. He was a son of Peter Kean, and his mother was a granddaughter of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. A sister of Col. Kean was married to Hamilton Fish of New-York.

Col. Kean was educated at Princeton and studied law with Gov. Pennington, but never followed the profession. He helped to found the New-Jersey Central Railroad and was its first President. He founded the Elizabeth Gas Company and owned large interests in the Elizabeth Water Company, now controlled by his son, ex-Congressman Kean. He was one of the incorporators and Directors of the National State Bank. His estate runs up into the millions.

In politics Col. Kean was a Republican, but never held public office. He served on Gov. Pennington's staff, whence came his military title. He married a daughter of Caleb O. Halsted, who survives him, with eight children—John, Julian, Hamilton Fish, Alexander, Susie, Elizabeth D. H., Lucy H., and Christine G., the last-named the wife of W. E. Roosevelt.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. Edward Huntington, formerly a Captain of the United States Army, from Wollaston, Mass., who has been undergoing treatment at Truro, N. S., for a nervous disease, died there suddenly yesterday. He entered the army in 1862 as a Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh Infantry, and became Captain in the Twenty-ninth Infantry in 1867, resigning in 1869. He was given the brevet rank of Captain in 1863 for gallantry at Gettysburg.

—Ex-Congressman Patrick Hamell died at Oakland, Md., Tuesday night, from paralysis. He was born in Alleghany County, Md., April 28, 1817. He held several county offices and also served in the State Assembly. He was elected to the Forty-first Congress. He was Postmaster at Oakland during President Cleveland's first term.

—Notice was posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday of the death of Thomas Miller of the Seaboard Lumber Company of 18 Broadway. He died Tuesday, at 118 Centre Street, Orange, N. J., where funeral services will be held this afternoon. He was fifty-eight years old.

—Joseph Tasse, member of the Dominion Senate for Montreal District, and proprietor of La Minerve (newspaper) of Montreal, died yesterday morning, after a long illness. He was forty-seven years old.

—The Rev. Samuel Graves, D. D., late President of the Baptist Seminary for Colored People at Atlanta, Ga., died suddenly in Grand Rapids, Mich., last night. He was seventy-five years of age.

An Important Case Now on Trial in the Courts at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The determination of the case of the United States against Joseph Birtwell may involve the sum of $50,000,000.

The case was taken up in the United States Court of Appeals to-day, Justices Putnam, Nelson, and Webb sitting. The sole question in the action is as to the time when a protest must be made by an importer who claims that the duties levied upon the importations are illegal, and who desires to bring suit to recover the excess in duties.

This identical question has never been decided. In this particular case the protest was made in writing within ten days after the liquidation of the duties on the iron beams, which were the subject of the present suit.

The exact amount in question in this particular case is $1,675, which the Circuit Court found was illegally exacted from Birtwell. A great many cases are now pending, in which the protests were entered in like manner to the one in this case. This case may, in whole or in part, have the effect of determining many of these cases. It is the claim of the Government that the protest should be filed at or before the payment of duties sought to be recovered.

SAYS POLICY HOLDERS WILL NOT SUFFER

Mr. Murphy of the City Fire Lloyds Declares Risks Will Be Reinsured.

Seymour N. Murphy, one of the managers of the City Fire Lloyds at 46 Cedar Street, said yesterday that the troubles of Manager Joseph Hegeman in the criminal courts would not prejudice the rights of policy holders. The risks would be reinsured, and the debts of the company, amounting to $4,000, would be paid by the subscribers. He thought reorganization likely.

Mr. Murphy said that he had judgments against Hegeman and his former associate, H. L. Smith, for $6,000, which he had been unable to collect. He accused them of misappropriating money paid for insurance. The enterprise was started last July. Business flourished, receipts for $18,000 coming in within a short time.

It is part of this money which Hegeman and Smith are charged with appropriating. They are accused of having promoted the company merely to fill their own pockets and to have used it regardless of other considerations.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—W. A. McAndrew of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, will address members and friends of the Harlem Branch, Young Men's Christian Association at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street this evening at 8:15 o'clock. Mr. McAndrew's subject will be "The Great Northwest," with photographic views. Tickets admitting lady and gentleman may be had at the association's office free.

—At the annual meting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, held Tuesday evening, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa was elected President, Dr. George Henry Fox, Vice President; Dr. Bache McE. Emmet, Treasurer, and James L. Skillin, Secretary.

—An inspection of the First Brigade Signal Corps and an examination as to its proficiency in field telegraphing, signaling by heliograph, &c., will be held at the armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, to-morrow evening.

—The Treasurer of the Dr. Parkhurst Testimonial Fund, J. Langdon Erving, 37 Wall Street, yesterday reported a total of $19,342.25.

—Mrs. M. A. Freeman of Chicago, will lecture on "The Ideals of '76" to-night at the Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street.

Brooklyn.

—A watchman assigned by the Brooklyn District Telegraph Company to guard the house of Percy G. Williams, 20 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, stole $375 worth of Mr. Williams's property and was convicted. Mr. Williams is now suing the company in the Brooklyn City Court, for the $375. The company denies responsibility for the loss.

—The annual report of the Brooklyn Police Pension Fund shows that the receipts during the year were $158,638. The balance on hand is $51,138. Hereafter no part of the excise funds will go to the Police Pension Fund. The fund has been receiving 20 per cent. of these moneys.

—Robert M. Bell sued the City of Brooklyn, in the Circuit Court, before Justice Landon, yesterday to recover $15,500 damages for personal injuries by falling into a hole in Green Lane, near York Street. The jury gave a verdict for the city.

—Ernest Van Bergen, who was dismissed from the Brooklyn police force on a charge of having stolen an egg, was yesterday granted a writ of certiorari for a review of the action of Police Commissioner Welles, by Judge Gaynor.

—Controller Palmer has notified H. W. Murray, clerk of accounts, at a salary of $2,400 a year, that his services will not be wanted after Feb. 1.

Long Island.

—The Keystone Club of Woodsburg, L. I., has organized a Naval Department, of which the following are officers: Dr. George A. Wilson, Commodore; Edward H. Mailler, Vice Commodore; Dr. Edward C. Smith, Measurer. The club is composed of prominent Queens County men, and has a fine house on the shore of Hempstead Bay. It was organized about a year ago, its members devoting themselves mainly to fishing and fish dinners.

—The Flushing Business Men's Association has elected these officers: George Pople, President; John Hepburn, Vice President; Samuel Morrow, Secretary; D. H. Van De Water, Treasurer; Arthur Van De Water, Counsel. The object of the association is protection from unscrupulous customers.

—The Long Island Railroad has had a bulkhead built for 200 feet along its tracks where they cross the meadows outside of Sag Harbor. The work was necessary to keep the high tides from undermining the tracks.

—Charles Conner has been elected Chief Engineer of the Sea Cliff Fire Department, and George Brengel and August Swinson Assistant Chiefs.

—Gustave Retchenbach of Huntington, who was locked up for refusing to pay his dog tax, settled up yesterday morning after a night in a cell.

Yonkers.

—At the annual meeting of the Good Goverment Club the retiring Trustees, John Bellows, George A. Daly, Peter U. Fowler, R. Earle Prime, Jr., and Datus C. Smith, were re-elected. The club opposed the petition asking County Judge Mills to impose only a fine upon Edward Walsh for presenting a fraudulent bill to the Board of Health. Addresses were delivered by Franklin Pierce of New-York and the Rev. F. M. Davenport of the First Methodist Church.

—Water Commissioner Michael Walsh has renewed his old challenge to ex-Commissioner John C. Shotts for a skating match on Van Cortlandt Park Lake for a prize of $10, to be presented to the Grand Army.

—H. Dale has sold a plot of land 100 by 218 on Palisade Avenue to F. Blatzheim for $10,000. Mr. Dale has also sold a plot in Park Avenue to S. L. Cooper, 100 feet front, for $6,000.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Church held a sociable last evening in the chapel. There was a large attendance.

—St. John's Parish reception was held last evening in the parish house from 8 to 10. There were music and refreshments.

—An informal musicale will be held in the Park Hill Clubhouse on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30.

—The January reception of the Minuet Circle will be held Tuesday evening.

Westchester County.

—The Peekskill State Camp and Mohegan Lake Electric Railway Company, recently granted a franchise, is having difficulty in getting consents of property owners on the road to Mohegan Lake. The owners say a railroad near their property will injure its value. The company may try to have the property condemned.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors paid its annual visit yesterday to the Catholic Protectory at Westchester, and incidentally partook of one of the famous dinners for which the chef of the institution is noted. The board was accompanied by many county officers.

—A draft of fifty convicts was sent from Sing Sing Prison to Clinton Prison last evening.

—The Peekskill Thirteen Club had a dance last evening in Lyceum Hall, Central Avenue.

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Friday
Jan. 18-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

HERE'S MR. SAGE'S VERSION

He Denies that He Used Laidlaw to Shield Himself from Harm.

CHOATE HAS FUN WITH THE BANKER

George H. Kendall Tells of Transactions with Mr. Sage Which Filled Him with Disgust, but Not Enmity.

Russell Sage, as a witness before Judge Patterson and a jury, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied absolutely that he had used William R. Laidlaw as a shield to protect his life from the dynamiter, Norcross, as charged by Laidlaw in his suit for $50,000 damages for injuries received in the explosion.

Mr. Sage also denied that he had told George H. Kendall of the New-York Bank Note Company that unless he had got Laidlaw between himself and the bomb thrower he would have been a dead man.

Mr. Kendall was cross-examined by Sage's attorney, Col. James, and the witness admitted that he had business transactions with Sage which filled him with disgust, not enmity.

Mr. Choate, as in the previous trial, cross-examined Mr. Sage. Almost every question of the lawyer was a lance, and the spectators had considerable amusement over the embarrassment of the financier, who squirmed almost as much as though the sharp probes were physical instead of mental. The operation of cross-examination will be continued to-day.

Mr. Kendall repeated that Mr. Sage had told him, just after the explosion, that if he had not got "that young man" between the bomb and himself he would have been "a dead man."

Mr. Kendall said he first heard of the suit against Mr. Sage after a verdict had been rendered in favor of Mr. Sage at the first trial. It was after the first trial at Mr. Sage's house, that he first told anybody about the statement which he had sworn to as having been made by Mr. Sage.

Q.—When did you next speak of it? A.—I told Judge Davis about it.

Q.—Why were you not subpoenaed as a witness the second trial? A.—Ask Judge Davis. I can't testify as to his motives.

Q.—Are your feelings toward Mr. Sage friendly or hostile? A.—My esteem for him has been lessened.

Q.—Have you not heard that Mr. Sage is your enemy? A.—He is my enemy.

Q.—Have you not accused him of robbing you? A.—Yes, he has robbed me.

Q.—Who became President of the Kendall Bank Note Company after Mr. Sheldon retired? A.—The Hon. Russell Sage.

Mr. Kendall bowed with marked deference to Mr. Sage, who had come into the room during the progress of his examination, and who was seated at the table with his counsel. The Wall Street broker was apparently ill at ease during some portions of Mr Kendall's testimony.

The witness said that Mr. Sage was President of the company for seven years, and that he was the business manager. The bank note company had not declared any dividends, although it had made $60,000 a year. Mr. Kendall said that he had taken 10 per cent. of the receipts of the company for himself in addition to his salary of $100 a week. Mr. Sage knew of this, and the witness handed to Col. James a letter from Mr. Sage to Mr. Gray, asking him to give the writer the date of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the bank note company at which it was agreed to pay Mr. Kendall 10 per cent. of the gross receipts.

Q.—Did you represent to Mr. Sage that the company was losing money? A.—That is a foolish question. I have our accounts in Mr. Sage's own handwriting. He knew every incident of the business.

Q.—Did Mr. Sage bring a suit aginst you for misappropriation of funds? A.—Yes; here is the original summons and complaint.

Q.—Did you settle that suit by buying out Mr. Sage's stock? A.—Yes; I paid him $18,000 for it. Mr. Sage owes me for that stock to-day. I bought my own stock from Mr. Sage, stock that had been transferred to him for the sake of qualifying as a Director, and paid him $18,000 for it.

Mr. Sage joined in the laugh which was created by this statement of the witness. These transactions, the witness said, only created disgust toward Mr. Sage, not hostility on his part. He had never said that he would make "old man Sage get down on his knees to him," but he had charged him with conspiring to ruin his company, and it was true.

Q.—Since Mr. Sage left your company have you not charged that he conspired to prevent the listing of securities printed by your company on the Stock Exchange? A.—I don't think I said it, but I have no doubt he had a finger in it.

Q.—You have said Mr. Sage robbed you. How did Mr. Sage acquire his interest in the New-York Bank Note Company? A.—He asked me to transfer $100,000 of stock to him and agreed to pay for it, but he never did.

This statement by the witness embarrassed Mr. Sage. He drew his handkerchief over his forehead and brushed his hair back in an excited manner.

Mr. Kendall said that the reason why he had settled the suit brought by Mr. Sage against the company was because he had confidence in his lawyer, Wilder, who had betrayed him. Wilder had come to him with a proposition from Mr. Sage to buy his stock, which had been transferred to Sage so that the latter could qualify as a Director. Sage had the witness's money tied up, and Wilder kept at him until he was obliged to settle.

Q.—Who first brought you the offer from Sage to settle for $18,000? A.—It was William R. Wilder, the scoundrelly lawyer who sits back of you.

Mr. Kendall half rose from his chair and pointed dramatically at Wilder, who sat just back of Mr. Choate.

At an interview which he had with Mr. Sage at the latter's house after the first trial, Mr. Sage was congratulating himself upon getting off so easily, and said that Providence was on his side.

After recess Col. James moved to dismiss the suit on eight counts, the same as were made in the former trial, the principal in each count being that the case was not proved.

He called the attention of Judge Patterson to the fact that Laidlaw had varied his testimony in regard to the alleged statements made by Sage to Norcross before the dynamite was thrown, which, in the former trial he alleged was, "if you can't trust me, I can't trust you," and in this trial he had said it was either that, or, "if I trust you, why can't you trust me?" It was on this testimony in the former trial that the General Term had reversed the decision. Therefore as the testimony had been changed, the case fell through.

Judge Patterson ruled that the case must go to a jury.

Lawyer Taggert addressed the jury, opening the case for the defense. At the conclusion of his speech, Russell Sage was called to the stand. He gave the usual testimony as to his place of residence, business, and then detailed in a voice which could scarcely be heard by the lawyers, who sat in front of him, his story of the explosion. As he talked, he gesticulated continually with his left hand.

At one point, when he told how he was standing at the time of the explosion, he got up and leaned on the Judge's desk, and pointed out the relative positions of the bomb thrower and Laidlaw at the time.

Mr. Sage's manner was easy, he was continually smiling, and he apparently wanted to court favor with the Judge, the jury, and the opposing lawyers.

When Norcross, the bomb thrower, had given him the letter, said to be from Rockafeller, and he had handed it back to him after he had found out that it was a demand for $1,500,000, and a threat of being blown up by dynamite if he did not comply, he had asked Norcross if there was anything about him which could lead the dynamiter to suspect him of not being willing to carry out his promise to return and talk business with him in a few minutes. He said that Laidlaw was not within four feet of him at any time after Laidlaw entered the room, and before the explosion.

He never had any intention of shielding himself with the body of Laidlaw, he said, and his only idea, after the dynamiter had made known his intention, was to slip out of the room, summon a policeman, and have the man arrested. He denied ever having said to the dynamiter: "If you can't trust me, I can't trust you," or any variation of it.

He said he was not entirely unconscious after the explosion took place, but was dazed. When he regained his faculties, he found himself seated on the débris of the desk at one end of which he had been standing, and at the other end of which Laidlaw had been standing when the explosion took place. The force of the explosion had thrown Laidlaw across his ankles.

"I asked Laidlaw if he was badly hurt," said Mr. Sage. "He did not reply for several seconds. Then he asked me if I could get up. I did get up and reached down and put my hand under his neck and helped him to get up. He started to go out into the hall, but I told him to come into the inner office, and I took his right hand in my left hand and led him in there. Mr. James was in there at the window.

"Mr. James asked me if there was any way out of the inside office except through the door where the dynamiter had come in. He said if there was not he was going to jump out of the window. I led the way out through the private door, to the hall, and was followed by Laidlaw and Mr. James."

Mr. Sage described how a policeman and Mr. Gray had helped him across the street to the drug store, where he saw Mr. Kendall. But he denied having made the statement to which Mr. Kendall testified.

Mr. Sage gave a very general description of the wounds he received in the explosion. He said he had never examined his body to see just how badly he was injured, but the physician had told him he was burned in forty or fifty places.

When urged by Mr. Leggett to go more into detail as to his injuries, he became confused, and his replies were disconnected and often inaudible.

"I infer from your manner," said Mr. Choate, as he began the cross-examination, "that you consider this suit a funny matter. But you do not so consider it, do you? It is only your manner?"

Mr. Sage declared that he was serious. He had only benevolent feelings toward the plaintiff.

"You would rather have him win the suit than to win it yourself?" asked Mr. Choate.

"Oh, as to that"— Mr. Sage did not have to complete the answer.

He was asked how many times he had been to see Laidlaw while the latter was in the hospital for two months, and while he was afterward confined at home, and whether he had paid Laidlaw's doctors' bills.

"I was never solicited to do that!" exclaimed Mr. Sage.

"Oh, but without solicitation," replied Mr. Choate, dryly.

Mr. Sage admitted that he had done none of these things. He had, however, "showed interest" in Laidlaw until the latter began to take measures to hold him responsible for the injuries the clerk had received. Mr. Sage made a long talk to the jury, explanatory of his conduct toward Laidlaw.

"I do not think I should be held responsible for the acts of a mad dynamiter," he said.

"Better let your counsel, Col. James, make the argument to the jury," put in Mr. Choate.

The witness said he thought he had never called Laidlaw a blackmailer, but he would not swear he had not.

"Now," said Mr. Choate, "I will ask you a famous question of Lincoln's. Do you shave yourself, or does a barber shave you?"

"Sometimes I do; sometimes a barber."

"When did you first shave yourself after the explosion?"

"Three or four days after."

"So that that right hand of yours that you have testified was so badly injured was not made useless. Now, just step down out of the witness chair and show the jury the scars on your right hand."

Mr. Sage looked uncomfortable. There were no scars to show, he mumbled. But he admitted that there was a red spot on one knee. That was the only scar or mark left that he knew of. There might be others. He had never looked to see. He preferred to leave all this to the doctor.

Q.—You are about sixty years old, ain't you? A.—I am older than that.

Q.—Well, how old? A.—Oh, you know, Mr. Choate.

Q.—I prefer to have you say. A.—I am seventy-eight.

Q.—And you are in splendid health and condition? A.—Yes.

Mr. Sage thought his hearing had been affected by the explosion. But he had to admit that at the former trial he had heard Mr. Choate's first three questions asked in a whisper. He had lost sleep since the explosion, as a result of the shock to his nervous system. He was not the same man he used to be.

"But did you not formerly lose sleep when you had a deal on in Wall Street?" asked Mr. Choate.

"Possibly," replied the witness, hanging his head.

Q.—You have lost your health? A.—Yes.
Q.—Your sleep? A.—Yes.
Q.—Your appetite? A.—Yes.
Q.—Your memory? A.—Not altogether.

"I object," cried Col. James.

"He has answered the question," said the Court.

"Now—" began Col. James.

"Now," interrupted Mr. Choate, "don't help the witness, Col. James."

"I won't. Now, Mr. Sage," roared Col. James, "don't answer questions until I get a chance to object."

"All right," said Mr. Sage, meekly.

"Now, what did he say?" asked Col. James.

"He said that his memory was gone, altogether," replied Mr. Choate, turning to his opponent, with a smile that had a sting in it.

The court stenographer read Mr. Sage's answer.

"Oh, then, he said his memory was not altogether gone," corrected Mr. Choate, with that same quizzical smile, as he emphasized the word, "altogether."

Mr. Choate's next questions were as embarrassing. He wanted to have Mr. Sage's explanation of his testimony that he was more severely injured than Laidlaw, when he admitted that Laidlaw was further away from the bomb. Mr. Sage's answer was lost somewhere between his larynx and his teeth.

He could not remember whether he lost or made money in 1891, or how much he gave away in charity.

Mr. Choate requested him to guess within $1,000,000 of the amount.

He also asked him why he called himself a banker, when he only loaned money on securities, and declared that he proposed to show that he was no banker at all.

PATRIOTISM IN SCHOOLS

Gratifying Success of the Lafayette Post Movement.

MASS MEETING AND DRILL BY BOYS

Speeches to be Made by ex-President Harrison, Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and Others.

The efforts of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., to inculcate among the youth of the country a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the United States and its flag have met with gratifying success, and the interest created in behalf of the movement has led to arrangements for a great patriotic meeting in Music Hall on Jan. 25, at which many prominent men will speak.

Lafayette Post began its patriotic movement at the annual encampment of the Grand Army in August, 1893, when it introduced resolutions embodying the desire of the old soldiers that the spirit which animated them in the hour of the country's need should be brought prominently into the life of the youth of to-day, so that he may grow to manhood with a proper conception of the responsibility that rests upon him as a citizen of the Republic to defend his country at all hazards, and, if necessary, battle for her laws and institutions. The resolutions were adopted, and the post has since been actively at work to extend its movement.

The post has bent its energies during the last two years to have its ideas adopted by instructors in both public and private schools, with a fair measure of success. To carry its initial success to a much higher standard, it has corresponded with the Governors of all of the States in the Union and has in every instance met with the heartiest response and a declaration in favor of introducing a military drill in the schools and inculcating a devotion to the flag.

The movement has made so much progress that it has been thought proper to have a conference of the Governors of the States, so that a concerted plan of action may be agreed upon, and to that end a meeting of many Governors will be held in this city on the morning of Jan. 25, and in the evening there will be a great patriotic meeting at Music Hall. At the Music Hall meeting ex-President Harrison, Joseph H. Choate, John S. Wise, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and others of national reputation will speak.

The success with which the movement has so far met will be exemplified by a drill of the public-school boys at the Seventh Regiment Armory on the same day at 4 o'clock P. M., at which many Governors, with their staffs in full uniform, will be present. The occasion will be a memorable one.

For the purpose of completing arrangements for the Governors' conference, the drill of the schoolboys, and the meeting at Music Hall, the sub-committee of the Executive Committee of Lafayette Post met yesterday at the Lawyers' Club at a luncheon.

Gen. Wager Swayne was an invited guest, and among those present were Commander Henry H. Adams, who presided; Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Gen. J. F. Pierson, Major George P. Edgar, Col. James A. Blanchard, Col. A. G. Mills, Col. E. A. Whitfield, and Col. William A. Copp.

Commander Adams, to whose efforts the spread of the patriotic sentiment is largely due, and who has been appointed Treasurer of the Advisory Board to the New-York Board of Education in the matter of military training in the schools, read from a paper by ex-President Harrison as follows:

If all the schoolboys of the North had, from 1830 on, been instructed in the schools of the soldier and of the company, and in the manual of arms, how much precious time would have been saved in organizing the Union Army in 1861! We were in a very low state, as a people, in military knowledge and training when the great civil war broke out. Volunteers in plenty, but few soldiers. I very well remember how hard it was for me to learn which was the right of the company, and to understand why it continued to be the right when the right-about had made it the left; and how we had, in 1862, to send to a distant city to find a drill master competent to instruct the company officers, not one of whom could go through the manual of arms, and how the regiment, after a few half-learned lessons in the company drill, was sent to the seat of war with guns which they had never loaded or fired. Fortunately, the men had the American adaptability and quickness, and our adversary only a little better preparation. It will not be safe to allow war to come upon us again, in that state. War's pace has greatly quickened, and the arms of precision now in use call for a trained soldier. Under our system we will never have a large standing army, and our strength and safety are in a general dissemination of military knowledge and training among the people.

Gen. Wager Swayne said:

It is now generally conceded that the militia system is desirable for every State, and, if it is desirable, the recruits should be well prepared, and nothing can conduce to the establishment of a good military system more than that of training and beginning early.

There never was a time when patriotism was so necessary as now, when the forces of Socialism are tugging at the framework of society.

It is proposed to lay hold of the youth of our country and its impulses and turn it to good account by placing its patriotic ideas in the ascendency, through which it will view all great questions of the day.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis told of his army experience, and said:

I trust this initial step will be the first wedge for a great public movement in favor of military instruction in public schools. The only thing I ever heard against the project was that it might educate the turbulent classes, but the boys of our public schools will never belong to the turbulent classes.

Col. James A. Blanchard, Col. A. G. Mills, Col. William A. Copp, and others spoke to the same effect in a most patriotic and enthusiastic strain.

The Executive Committee, which will have chage of the meeting, consists of William A. Copp, Chairman; George P. Edgar, Secretary; E. A. Whitfield, Treasurer, and Comrades Mills, Collis, Blanchard, J. F. Pierson, Loveland, Depew, Hendricks, and Homer, and Commander H. H. Adams, ex officio.

Among the patronesses of the meting are Mrs. H. H. Adams, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. J. C. Barron, Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, Mrs. H. R. Beeckman, Mrs. L. J. Belloni, Jr., Mrs. Charles L. Benedict, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. F. H. Betts, Mrs. James A. Blanchard, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. Robert E. Bonner, Mrs. Julia K. Benjamin, Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. William C. Brewster, Mrs. C. S. Brice, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Benjamin H. Bristow, Mrs. William Brookfield, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. L. Curtis Brackett, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. R. P. Carroll, Mrs. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. James B. Colgate, Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis, Mrs. Eugene H. Conklin, Mrs. Washington E. Connor, Mrs. E. C. Converse, Mrs. William A. Copp, Mrs. Austin Corbin, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. E. Holbrook, Curtis, Mrs. Charles A. Dana, Mrs. James Duer, Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Mrs. Morgan Dix.

THE SUGAR TRUST WITNESSES

Judge Cole Decides that Their Demurrers Are Void, and that They Will Have to Stand Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Judge Cole, in Criminal Court No. 2, this morning, delivered his decision in the cases of H. O. Havemeyer and John E. Searles, President and Treasurer, respectively, of the American Sugar Refining Company; John S. Shriver and E. J. Edwards, newspaper correspondents, and Allen L. Seymour, stock broker, who have been indicted for refusing to answer questions asked by the Senate committee appointed to investigate the relations of the Sugar Trust to Senators and legislation.

Judge Cole held that the demurrers filed by these defendants to the indictments against them were void, and that they must stand trial for the offense charged. Judge Cole had previously rendered a similar decision in the cases of Stock Brokers MacArtney and Chapman, the other contumacious witnesses. The decision was affirmed this month by the District Court of Appeals.

Judge Cole in his decision held that newspaper men had no right to claim that communications made to them were privileged and, therefore, absolved them from telling the source of their information. They had no rights, he said, such as those conceded priests and lawyers who had received communications in the confessional or from clients.

As to Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, he maintained that they were compelled to answer questions as to the amount of money contributed to campaign purposes when it had been charged that this money had influenced legislation, and that their contention that the money had not been given for national campaign purposes, but to local and State committees, and therefore was not used in securing the election of United States Senators, could not hold because it was well known that money contributed to national committees was parceled out among State and local campaign committees, and served the same purpose as contributions given directly to State and local committees. There was no difference, he said, whether the money was given for local or national purposes in a campaign where national issues were involved; it all went to the same end of helping candidates, both national and local.

Judge Cole overruled the demurrer to the indictment against Stock Broker Seymour, without extended comment, on the ground that the case was exactly the same as that of Stock Brokers MacArtney and Chapman.

Assistant District Attorney Taggart and the attorneys representing the defendants announced an agreement to consult as to the days to be set for the trial of the various persons whose demurrers had been overruled.

The attorneys for Stock Brokers MacArtney and Chapman, indicted for refusing to answer questions asked by the Senatorial Sugar Trust Committee, and whose demurrers to these indictments were overruled by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, have decided to surrender one of the indicted men, probably Mr. MacArtney, to the authorities and then carry the case to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus. Messrs. MacArtney and Chapman are on bail, and it will probably be arranged that the one to be surrendered shall remain in technical custody only and not be incarcerated in jail.

FOR THE BOYS' FREE READING ROOMS

Lady Henry Somerset to Speak at an Entertainment This Evening.

The first public appearance of Lady Henry Somerset since her return from England will be made at Carnegie Hall to-night, when she will speak at the entertainment to be given for the benefit of the Boys' Free Reading Rooms, at 68 and 70 University Place. It is expected that her address will be of unusual interest, as she will graphically describe similar movements of this character in England.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst will talk on needed reforms among New-York boys, and Miss Frances E. Willard is to speak as well. Music will be furnished by P. A. Schnecker, organist; Ericsson F. Bushnell, basso, and J. Henry McKinley, tenor.

Those who have accepted places on the platform are Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Recorder Goff, Mr. and Mrs. Wardwell, W. W. Atterbury, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. D. Carter Morgan, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John A. B. Wilson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. McIlvaine, Robert Graham, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Miss Huntington, W. H. Parsons, W. Van Norden, the Rev. Dr. and Miss Bainbridge, Mrs. E. Frances Lord, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. I. K. Funk, Isabella Charles Davis, the Rev. E. S. Tipple, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron M. Powell, ex-Gov. and Mrs. John P. St. John, John Lloyd Thomas, Mary A. Lathbury, the Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Bogardus, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Huntington, Judge Noah Davis, Mrs. E. B. Grannis, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Dr. and Mrs. Stimson, Mrs. F. Bottome, Anthony Comstock, Miss Grace H. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, and Mrs. William D. Dodge.

It is expected that among others present will be the Rev. Dr. Frier, ex-Postmaster General James, President Seth Low of Columbia College, Judge Clearwater, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Dr. Schauffler, Col. John McCook, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Anson Phelps Stokes, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor Strong, the Rev. Dr. Fraunce, the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, and the Rev. Dr. MacArthur.

Gift from Dr. Holmes's Library.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 17.—Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes has informed the Trustees of the Berkshire Athenæum of his intention to ship them 1,000 volumes from the library of his father, the late Dr. Holmes, to be placed in the Athenæum Library. Judge Holmes says in his letter that "It is very pleasant to me to sent them to a place which my father loved and I do." The volumes, which consist largely of bound magazines, including a complete file of The Atlantic Monthly, will probably be placed in a separate cabinet and made a distinctive feature of the Pittsfield public library.

Ottawa's First Winter Carnival.

The programme for Ottawa's first Winter carnival, which is to be held Jan. 21 to Jan. 26 inclusive, promises a lively time for visitors. There will be skating, snowshoeing, tobogganing, and kindred sports, a grand torchlight procession, a masque ball, and numerous other features on a grand scale.

The intention is to make this the greatest Winter festival ever held in Canada. It is expected that large numbers will visit the northern capital. Well-known society people of New-York and Brooklyn have signified their intention of making the trip.

The New-York Central Railroad has announced a special excursion rate of $14.50 to Ottawa and return, and tickets will be on sale at that rate from Jan. 18 to Jan. 24. These tickets will be good returning from Ottawa on or before Jan. 28.

A train leaves the Grand Central Station daily, except Saturday, at 6:25 P. M., arriving at Ottawa at 11:25 the next morning. A special Wagner car will be run through from New-York to Ottawa in case a sufficient number of tickets are sold to warrant it.

TWO NEW CURRENCY BILLS

They Embody the Ideas of Messrs. Pugh and Sherman.

READ IN SENATE AND REFERRED

Pugh, in His Bill, Aims to Please Silver Men—Sherman Proposes Temporary Relief for the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Two new views of the currency were introduced in the Senate to-day. Messrs. Pugh and Sherman expressed their ideas in bills introduced early in the session. Mr. Pugh takes the ground, in his bill, that there should be issued $100,000,000 legal-tender Treasury notes, in denominations of not less than $20, to meet deficiencies in the revenues; that these and existing Treasury notes should be redeemable in equal amounts of gold and silver standard coin; that the silver bullion in the Treasury should be coined; that all holders of silver bullion should for the ensuing ten years be privileged to present it at the mints and have it coined; that there should be a reserve of $100,000,000, composed equally of gold and silver; that the national banks should be authorized to issue currency to the full amount of the face value of the bonds now held by them, or which hereafter may be deposited by them; that no national banks shall issue currency in denominations less than $20, and that customs duties shall be paid in gold and silver.

The Sherman bill provides for the issue and sale of bonds under the provisions of the Resumption act as the deficiencies of the Treasury require, the proceeds to be used wholly for deficiencies, and the bonds to run five years, at a rate of interest not to exceed 3 per cent. It also authorizes banks to deposit bonds or certificates for circulation, which shall not exceed the par value of the bonds.

The Sherman bill was referred, without comment, to the Finance Committee, but Mr. Pugh departed from the usual course by first reading his bill himself and then commenting upon its provisions. He betrayed some sensitiveness to criticisms of the Senate in the remark that Senators were being publicly characterized as idiots, and that there would be some proof of this if the Senate should adjourn without acting upon a currency measure. The bill finally went to the Finance Committee.

So far as can be learned, the members of the committee are far from an agreement on any one of these bills. The Sherman bill does not suit the silver men, and the opponents of silver say that the Pugh bill will not relieve the situation. The Finance Committee did not meet to-day, a fact indicating the discouragement of that body. Mr. Jones will not introduce his bill unless there shall be a material change in sentiment in the Senate.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S BILL.

He Proposes a Scheme of Temporary Relief for the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The following is the full text of Mr. Sherman's Financial bill introduced in the Senate to-day:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for and maintain the redemption of United States notes according to the provisions of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled, "An Act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," and also to enable him to pay current deficiencies in the revenue, he is authorized, from time to time, at his discretion, to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the description of bonds authorized in said act, of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, to an amount sufficient for the objects herein stated, not exceeding the current deficiency of revenue, bearing not to exceed 3 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States in coin after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the purposes herein provided for and none other.

Sec. 2. That in lieu of any of the bonds described in the first section of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States payable to the bearer in coin after five years from date at the pleasure of the United States of the denomination of $25, $50, and $100, with annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States at designated depositories of the United States and at such Post Offices as he may select. Such certificates shall have the like qualities, privileges, and exemptions described in said resumption act for the bonds therein authorized. And the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purposes prescribed in the first section of this act and for none other.

Sec. 3. That upon any deposit already or hereafter made in the manner required by law, of any United States bonds or certificates bearing interest, any national banking association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, not exceeding in the whole amount the par value of the bonds deposited.

Provided, That at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

To Ship $1,500,000 in Gold.

Gold shippers withdrew from the Sub-Treasury $1,500,000 yesterday, which will be forwarded to Europe to-morrow. This reduces the Treasury gold reserve to about $72,945,000.

In anticipation of further drafts the Treasury Department has issued orders for the transfer of gold from other Sub-Treasuries to the Sub-Treasury here. The first receipt in compliance with this order came yesterday from Baltimore, the Sub-Treasury there sending $500,000.

Struck by an Express Train.

BEAVER, Penn., Jan. 17.—Samuel N. Kane, manager of the Rochester Tumbler Works and a Director in the First National Bank of Rochester, in this county, was struck by the limited express on the Fort Wayne Railroad this morning and instantly killed. He was driving from the works to his home when his horse became unmanageable and rushed upon the railroad track in front of the locomotive. The horse was also killed, and the buggy was smashed to splinters. Mr. Kane was one of Rochester's wealthiest and most influential citizens, a member of the Baptist Church, and prominent in Masonic circles. He leaves a wife, but no children.

Boycott Reduces Price of Bread.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—As the result of a boycott on one of the bakery firms here, a bread war was begun to-day. The retail price has gone down to 3 cents a loaf and the wholesale price to 1 cent. The firm which instigated the cut is a member of the American Baking Company, known as the Cracker Trust, and the trouble threatens to bring about some serious complications.

Fined for Publishing a Sunday Paper.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 17.—W. F. McLean, M. P., proprietor of The Toronto World, was to-day fined $1 and costs for publishing on Sunday, Jan. 6, a newspaper, containing a report of the fire in the Globe Building. Several boys charged with selling the paper were discharged.

STILL EXAMINING THE WITNESSES

Ex-Ward Man Vail and Evelyn Bell Before the Extraordinary Grand Jury—Progress of the Work.

The witnesses before the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday, for the reasons given in The New-York Times, may have been many, but only two were brought into prominence.

They were ex-Ward Man Robert J. Vail and Evelyn Bell. They remained so long in the room with the jury that it is probable they were interrogated at length.

Vail testified before the Lexow committee and confessed that he collected money as tribute and paid it to his commanding officers. One of them was Capt. Schmittberger.

The woman Bell kept a resort in the "Tenderloin" district. She evaded Mr. Goff's agents and subpoena servers for some time, and was outspoken in her unwillingness to harm any one to whom she may have paid money for police protection.

Of the possibilities and probabilities of to-day Assistant District Attorney Lindsay would say nothing. District Attorney Fellows said the preparations for the Extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held by Judge Williams, were so little advanced that he could say nothing of the cases that would go before it or who would represent the people.

In regard to the Extraordinary Grand Jury, all that Col. Fellows would say was that the jury had worked unremittingly and conscientiously while in session, and that the outcome would satisfy the community. It was impossible at present to make a forecast of the presentations that would be made, or when the first indictments would be handed up.

Superintendent Byrnes had a private audience with the District Attorney yesterday. Col. Fellows would not discuss the rumor that the visit was to tender the District Attorney's office the services of a large force of detectives to execute bench warrants when indictments should be found. At present the detectives detailed to do such service are Von Gerichten and Reilly.

OLNEY'S PLAN OF ARBITRATION

IT IS PRESENTED IN A BILL SENT TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Awards Should Be Made Binding for a Definite Period upon Both Parties to a Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Attorney General Olney has presented to the House Committee on Labor his objections to the arbitration bill now before that committee.

Mr. Olney says he would strike out of the first section that clause which is clearly aimed at Pullman, but hits as well every other manufacturer of cars. The clause is subject to the vital objection that a manufacturer of cars is not engaged in interState commerce, and does not become so engaged when he sells or lets cars to a carrier who is. On the other hand, Mr. Olney says, every person engaged in inter-State commerce ought to be within the act.

Mr. Olney holds that a permanent standing commission, as provided for by the act, for all cases is not only not needed, but would be less desirable and of less value than a special commission for each case as it may arise. Existing officers of the Government might be designated for duty as arbitrators, saving the expense of a special commission. He suggests, for example, that the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission act as the Chairman of each commission, each of the parties to the controversy selecting a member.

The machinery of arbitration should not be put in motion, he says, at the instance of one or more isolated individuals, but only at the instance of a class, namely, of the whole body of employes performing the same service and of the same grade—that all might be represented in the proceedings and all be bound by the results.

Awards by an arbitration tribunal should be impeachable in Circuit Courts only for error of law apparent upon the record. A definite time should be set during which awards should be in force, and not revisable by other awards, and should not be opened by fresh arbitrations for a period of at least two years. One of the parties to the enforcement of an award will almost invariably be a railroad corporation engaged in inter-State commerce and legally bound to continue business, however displeased with the award, while the other party affected is in the position of employes generally who may quit work at pleasure. This one-sided operation of the award could only be counteracted in part by making the agreement of submission provide that employes dissatisfied with an award shall not quit work until the expiration of three or six months' notice, or of such other time as may be deemed sufficient to give the employer a reasonable opportunity to supply their places, although such a provision would not, of course, be specifically enforceable.

Mr. Olney says the bill would not be complete without a provision for a condition of things in which arbitration is a failure, and he therefore suggests the insertion of a section to the effect that whenever, either before arbitration or after arbitration, or without arbitration, strife between employers and employed engaged in the business covered by the bill threatens altogether to obstruct or seriously to hinder the transaction of business, the Attorney General, in behalf of the United States, may, by a proper bill of equity ask for an injunction restraining such obstruction or hindrance of such business, and call for the appointment of receivers to take charge of the business and property involved until the controversy is settled.

Mr. Olney sent to Representative McGann of Illinois the draft of a bill intended to carry into effect the views expressed in his letter.

FORTY-NINE DEAD, SIXTY-FIVE INJURED

The Inquest Begun on the Victims of the Butte Explosions.

BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 17.—The number of dead reported now as the result of Tuesday night's powder explosion is 49, and of the injured 65.

The bodies of four of the firemen, Samuel Ash, David Moses, Ed Sloan, and P. J. Norland have not been recovered. They were undoubtedly blown into fragments.

The inquest on the dead began this afternoon. Coroner Richards had impaneled a jury, but County Attorney Wines discharged them and ordered another of representative men. The investigation will be a searching one.

Speaker Crisp Will Seek Rest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Speaker Crisp will start for Asheville, N. C., Saturday evening to seek a brief season of rest, and in the hope that a change of climate may prove beneficial to his health. The Speaker has been under a physician's care for several weeks for a nervous disease which seems to affect the heart.

Mr. Fellows Must Show Cause.

Justice Gaynor, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted an order requiring District Attorney Fellows of this city to show cause to-day why bail should not be fixed in the case of ex-Police Captain John T. Stephenson, who has been granted a stay, pending an appeal of his case.

STICKS BY THE COMBINE

The Republican Party of Philadelphia Shows Its Hand.

MARTIN INFLUENCE LACKS WARWICK

Elements That Demand Reform Carefully Investigating the Candidate's Record.

TROUBLE IN STORE FOR CORRUPTIONISTS

One of Them Said to Have Manifested a Willingness to Tell All That He Knows.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—It is possible there is trouble ahead for certain corrupt members of the City Councils. One of them is said to be ready to "squeal." However that may be, the Municipal League and the Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five are going through the records so carefully that a considerable number of trips to Europe or Southern California are already talked of.

The Municipal League to-day decided to devote special attention to the Councilmanic end of the campaign. It passed a resolution in which it said:

The recent developments in regard to the Queen Lane Reservoir, the Suburban trolley ordinance, and other scandals, and the startling disclosures which have been made in the wrath and bitterness caused by the quarrels of rival bosses, have more than justified the charges which we have so often made in regard to the manner in which our city has been plundered by those who profess to be its leaders and protectors. In Philadelphia, as well as in New-York and other cities, the people are beginning to realize the absurdity of hoping for honest and intelligent government from combinations of spoilsmen, formed and maintained for the purpose of obtaining power and contracts by corrupt means.

They Stick to the Combine.

The Republicans to-day gave evidence that they propose to stick to the "combine" by nominating William J. Roney to be Receiver of Taxes. Roney is "Dave" Martin's brother-in-law. If anybody had supposed that the party would make a semblance of breaking from the "combine" influence, this action to-day is enough to show to the contrary.

City Solicitor Warwick, the candidate of the Republican Party for Mayor, nominated by "Dave" Martin, has been in charge of the legal department of the city for about eleven years. As the people look at his candidacy and hope to see a Mayor elected who may be independent of the "combine" which has controlled Philadelphia during most of the period of Warwick's term of service, they look at two things—his official record and the possibility or probability that as Mayor he would be able to act independently of the corrupt political gang which has its terrible grip on this city.

Mr. Warwick has held office for about eleven years, while "Dave" Martin has been chief boss of the city's politics, subject only to the orders of United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay. Mr. Warwick is satisfactory to some of the independent element, which believes that his backbone is stiff enough to withstand the influences of Martin and his gang, but another element of non-partisan voters believes that Mr. Warwick, having been so long with the "combine," having formed all his political alliances in accordance with "combine" methods, and having the nomination for Mayor because "Dave" Martin as the boss of the "combine" gave it to him, must be a strong and unusually stiff-backboned individual if he could withstand the influences of the "combine" and conduct the Mayor's business from an independent standpoint.

A Backbone That Failed.

There has been some experience with men of this sort in Philadelphia politics. After Mayor Fitler's term expired, four years ago, Edwin S

of the scandals of the last four years of the City Government would have been averted.

The Scandal Followed.

When Mayor Stuart took his chair he began to look for timber for a Director of Public Safety and of Public Works. Under the pressure which Martin as the Republican boss brought to bear upon him, Mayor Stuart appointed George Roney to be Director of Public Safety Now, Mr. Roney not only had some political influence himself, but he was no less a personage than brother-in-law of "Dave" Martin, Quay's partner in politics and boss of the Republican Party in Philadelphia, and when Martin told Mayor Stuart that he wanted Mr. Roney appointed to this ten-thousand-dollar job, Mr. Stuart, doubtless thinking that he was doing his duty and selecting a man who would reflect credit on his administration, duly appointed him. Mr. Roney, it might be added, is a brother of the Roney who was last week elected Tax Receiver to succeed John Taylor. He was elected by Councils, for the word was passed along that Councils had authority to fill the vacancy in this office. Mr. Roney, the Director, before his appointment by Mayor Stuart to be the head of the Bureau of Public Safety, had been duly provided with an office by Martin at the City Almshouse, and he gave up this office and moved into the City Hall in April or May of 1891. He had been there only a few months when a scandal broke out in connection with his departure from the almshouse. This was one of the political incidents of considerable moment in the history of Philadelphia, for it involved not only a scandal in the office of one of the principal officers of the city, but an appeal was made to Quay to help correct it, and because of the peculiar methods in which the information came out, several other members of the ward "combine" found themselves in bad odor, and were at first disposed to head a revolt against the "combine."

"Joe" Nobre, even to this day is scheduled as "a reformer," because he threatened to break from Quay over this incident.

It appears that Mr. Roney when he left the almshouse did not account satisfactorily for certain property belonging to the public. Mayor Stuart made such investigations as satisfied him that there were grounds for calling his Director of Public Safety to account, and he did so. Whatever explanation Mr. Roney may have made is not known to anybody except Mayor Stuart, but the net result was that Mr. Roney very suddenly retired from his position as Director of Public Safety and a new man was appointed in his place.

Now this incident is pointed out by Philadelphia citizens simply to illustrate how it is possible for a man with the best of intentions so to conduct his office that it will be hedged all around thick with scandals so long as Martin has political influence with that official. During his term as Mayor scandals have been numerous. Mr. Stuart has not been able to stand out against "combine" influence.

Mr. Warwick has something of the reputation which Mayor Stuart had, but he has been an office holder for all these years and has been indorsed by the "combine."

Warwick Under Martin Influences.

During the eleven years that Mr. Warwick has been City Solicitor, he has been constantly surrounded by the influences of Martin and his associates. The patronage at his command has been distributed, to some extent, if not wholly, by "combine" forces. Mr. Warwick's associates have been creatures of the "combine."

Considerable attention has been paid to some departments of that branch of the City Government over which Mr. Warwick has presided, and his course has been such as to be severely criticised by some of the organizations of citizens which have found it necessary to make it their business to keep close watch of the municipal affairs.

Reference is made to the question of mandamuses in city government and the Citizens' Municipal Association of Philadelphia. The mandamus evil is one against which there has been a constant and growing cry on the part of taxpayers.

The system, in brief, is this: Suppose it becomes necessary or desirable for the city to buy a piece of property, to open a street, or to make certain improvements which infringe upon the rights of private individuals. Under the corrupt gang of Councilmen which has been in control of the expenditures of public money, and in accordance with statutes "made and provided," an ordinance has been passed authorizing this proposed improvement or change. No money has been appropriated by this ordinance. Nothwithstanding that the work proceeds, the lot is bought or the street is opened and the title passes to the city. The owner then brings proceedings to compel the city to pay him his price. It has frequently happened that he has seen fit, when it has leaked out that the city wanted a given piece of property, to advance this price somewhat over the figure at which it had previously been held. Then the legal department of the city, over which the City Solicitor presides—in this particular instance for many years it has been Mr. Warwick—is supposed to defend the case in the interests of the city, making all due caution and effort to prevent the city from paying more than a fair amount. It has happened from some cause or another that in the great number of mandamus cases which have been brought while Mr. Warwick has been Solicitor, the city has come out second best, while the private property holder has had his own way about it. The taxpayer has accordingly suffered.

The Citizens' Municipal Association of Philadelphia made some remarks on this subject in its report for 1894, after having carefully gone over the entire ground.

The Story of the Mandamuses.

In 1884, when Mr. Warwick became City Solicitor, the amount paid on mandamuses was $114,092.69. In 1885 this had increased to $202,266.77. In 1886 there had been an increase which brought the figure up to $317,552.22. In 1887 and 1888 there was a decrease, for in the latter year the amount was only $252,547.50. In 1889, however, there was another jump upward, and the amount paid out of the City Treasury on mandamus proceedings was $463,827.74. In 1890 there was an increase of about $20,000, and in 1891 an increase over the preceding year of about $60,000 more. In 1892 the amount was $752,529.35, and in 1893, for the first time, the figure went to the million mark and over, for the amount was $1,036,427.35. It was thought then that the limit had been reached. The people cried out under it, but, because of the reckless proceedings of Councils and the inability of the City Solicitor's office to scale down the amount, the year 1894 not only saw an increase over the preceding year, but was more than double that figure. To be precise about it, the amount paid out by the city on mandamus proceedings for 1894 was $2,555,810.61.

Now this vast amount of money, paid directly out of the city's Treasury on court orders to meet the extravagance of Councils, which ordered improvements for which no appropriations had been provided, without being scaled down in any, or at any rate, in many instances, has almost caused a scandal in the City Solicitor's office. It is said by those who are disposed to make a fight against Mr. Warwick that the most effective line of attack is on this mandamus question.

The Municipal Association made some severe criticisms of what it called "mandamus abuses." It said:

During 1893 the enormous sum of $1,036,427.35 was paid out of the City Treasury by mandamus, an amount equal to 4 per cent. of the entire expenditure of the city during that period. Of this amount, $28,500 was paid to court stenographers, an item which seems exceedingly large. This subject was not long ago partly investigated by one of the courts. For personal injuries received by reason of defective highways, the city was mulcted $26,000 in this one year, a sum which ought to stir our authorities to use the legal machinery always in their control for compelling derelict railway companies to keep their streets in proper repair and compelling negligent property owners to repair defective sidewalks. The property owner on whose sidewalk an accident occurs because of a defect is primarily liable, and the city is liable only secondarily, through neglect to use its power to compel property owners to make repairs. The same is true correspondingly of railway companies neglectful of their street paving. Notwithstanding the injustice of ignoring the directly culpable party, such damage suits are invariably brought against the city, though its responsibility is only indirect. Why this is the fact is not clear, unless the injured person believes that the city will not defend itself as actively as an individual defendant. Judging from the preponderance of defents sustained by the Law Department, this belief would seem to be not incorrect. If the City Solicitor's office is unable to give its client the protection which an individual defendant would demand from his own attorney, Councils might come to its aid with an ordinance requiring efforts at recourse from the directly-culpable parties to be exhausted before suit could be entered against the city. * * * We hardly see how the City Solicitor can look upon these operations of his department with more satisfaction than they give the taxpayers. * * * It would be instructive to ascertain how many of these ordinances originate with Councilmen or others who have farm land to sell to the city at several times its value. All such matters should be carefully sifted, and mandatory instructions to the Mayor and Director to obligate the city for damages should be reserved for those cases in which the public is, and the adjoining property owners are not, benefited. The city should not be required to pay damages when it is really conferring a benefit, and streets should be opened only when needed by the public. Changes in grade are likewise prolific of plunder.

Mr. Warwick has said with emphasis that he is under no obligations as he begins his canvass for the Mayoralty. He says he is absolutely unpledged. His supporters, who favor decent government, devoutly hope that he will not be controlled by the powers which have been behind him during his official career.

THE CONNECTICUT GRAND LODGE

Officers Installed—Masonic Home to be Dedicated About May 1.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—The annual communication of the Connecticut Grand Lodge of Masons, which has been in sesion here since yesterday, was concluded to-day, after the installation of the newly-elected officers by Past Grand Master Luke A. Lockwood of Riverside, Conn.

The Charity Fund Committee elected today is as follows: Henry O. Warner, New-Milford; John H. Barlow, Birmingham; John G. Root, Hartford; Luke A. Lockwood, Riverside; Edward B. Rowe, Boston, Mass.; Frederick S. Stevens, Bridgeport; Lucius P. Deming, New-Haven; William R. Higby and Clark Buckingham. The committee elected the following officers: President—Luke A. Lockwood; Treasurer—John G. Root; Secretary—John H. Barlow.

The committee's books show a balance of $35,452.07, which includes the property in Wallingford purchased for a Masonic Home. Bids were awarded to-day for enlarging and repairing the buildings. The committee reports that the dedication will take place about May 1, and the institution, in matter of appointments, will be second to none in this country. It is proposed to establish a manual training school in connection with the orphanage. The Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in Hartford the third Wednesday in January, 1896.

DINNER OF CITY COLLEGE ALUMNI

To be Held at Delmonico's Saturday—Prominent Speakers.

The annual dinner of the alumni of the College of the City of New-York will be given at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, Saturday, at 7 P. M. The occasion promises to bring together a large representation of the alumni. The toasts will embrace themes related to the widening usefulness of higher education in its relation to the public schools, the people, political life, and the possible expansion of New-York City.

Mayor Strong will be a guest, and the programme of speeches embraces the following:

Address of the President of the alumni, Charles E. Lydecker, class of '71; "College of the City of New-York in Relation to the University of the State of New-York," the Rev. Sylvester Malone, Regent of the university; "The Board of the Trustees of the College," Charles H. Knox, President of the Board of Trustees; "The College of the City of New-York," President Alexander S. Webb; "The Public Schools and the College of the City of New-York," H. P. O'Neil, Principal of Grammar School No. 1, class of '60; "Popular Education," Everett P. Wheeler, class of '55; "The Services of the College in Public Life," Edward M. Shepard, class of '60; "The College of the City of New-York and the Greater New-York," J. Hampden Dougherty, class of '71.

Officers of the Prison Association.

The annual meeting of the Prison Association of New-York was held on Wednesday night at the society's rooms, 135 East Fifteenth Street, with William P. Letchworth of Buffalo in the chair. The following officers were elected:

President—Charlton T. Lewis; Vice Presidents—Gov. Levi P. Morton, the Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime, Charles Dudley Warner, William P. Letchworth, and the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington; Corresponding Secretary—William M. F. Round; Recording Secretary—Eugene Smith; Treasurer—Cornelius B. Gold.

President Lewis was chosen as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Much satisfeotion was expressed that Gov. Morton had consented to re-establish the precedent from which Govs. Hill and Flower departed and accept the position of First Vice President of the association. This position was held by Mr. Cleveland until he was elected President.

Dinner at the Democratic Club.

A private dinner was given at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, last night, when Perry Belmont, who has recently been elected a Governor of the club, was introduced for the first time in his official capacity to a number of his associates.

President John Fox presided, and was aided by Vice President Edward F. O'Dwyer. Others present were Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, George Trimble Davidson, one of the newly-elected Governors; Robert Stewart, Bassett Jones, S. D. Freshman, James A. Briggs, M. Stanley Tweedie, Charles W. Ridgway, John Vincent, and William E. Wyatt.

Announcement has recently been made that at the next monthly dinner of the club, which is set for Jan. 26, Senator Hill will attend and speak.

Reception at the Babies' Wards.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Babies' Wards of the Post Graduate Hospital, 303 East Twentieth Street, will hold its annual reception this afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Percy Grant, Brander Matthews, and Dr. Augustus Caillé.

Miss Ella E. Russell, is Chairman of the committee, and other members are Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. A. L. Phillips, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. William D. Barbour, Mrs. Gouverneur Carnochan, Mrs. Winthrop Chandler, Miss Ethel Cram, Mrs. E. M. Fulton, Mrs. E. M. Fulton, Jr., Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Miss Berryman, Mrs. Horace J. Hayden, Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

ALL BELATED AND STORM-TOSSED

The Augusta Victoria Hove To in Mid-Ocean for Twelve Hours—The Waesland Lost Two Lifeboats.

Plenty of evidence that Atlantic weather has not been what it should be was had yesterday when several belated and storm-tossed vessels reached port. One was the Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg.

The Hamburg liner met a heavy gale on the morning of Jan. 11. All day the ship breasted head seas and wind. Toward nightfall a wave boarded her and smashed the binnacle compass. Another which swelled over the poop demolished a portion of the taffrail, unshipped the flagstaff, and carried away the taffrail. The gale increased the following day to a hurricane, and Capt. Kaempff decided to heave the ship to. She remained hove to from 4 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The Waesland, from Antwerp, had head winds throughout the entire passage, and lost two lifeboats during a hurricane encountered on Jan. 11.

The bark Lynwood, which arrived yesterday from Plymouth, forty-six days out, lost three of her crew during the voyage. Albert Rockley of Massachusetts fell from the topsail yard overboard; Alfred Monckleton died of consumption, and H. Woolcraft succumbed to general debility. All were able seamen. Monckleton and Woolcraft were natives of Germany.

SEEKING PLACES FROM THE MAYOR

Joseph Murray Suggested for Excise Board—Oliver Teall's Request.

William Brookfield, James A. Blanchard, and Gen. C. H. T. Collis asked Mayor Strong yesterday to appoint Joseph Murray of 108 East Eighty-fifth Street an Excise Commissioner. United States Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt also called on the Mayor and urged him to appoint Murray.

Mr. Murray was recommended for this same appointment by Dr. Howard Crosby to Mayor Grace some years ago, but he was not chosen. Commissioner Roosevelt said that Mr. Murrey was peculiarly fitted for the place and that he was a representative Irish-American Roman Catholic.

The Mayor said he would consider the application, and he reiterated what he had already said about making no appointments until after the Power of Removal bill had become a law.

Oliver Sumner Teall called upon the Mayor to ask that Thomas Wisker, one of his Second Assembly District adherents, be appointed in the Street-Cleaning Department.

"I have no influence with the Street-Cleaning Department, and I will make no appointment myself until the Power of Removal bill becomes a law."

Edmond Kelly called and told the Mayor that the City Club and the Good Government Clubs would do all in their power to aid in securing clean streets for the city.

Commissioner Roosevelt introduced Jacob A. Riis to the Mayor. Mr. Riis is interested in tenement-house reform and school reform.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien calls almost daily. He called yesterday.

NO WRIT OF ERROR FOR DEBS

The Supreme Court Will Listen to an Appeal for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—At the opening of the Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice Fuller announced that in the matter of the United States vs. Eugene V. Debs and others, the court was unanimously of opinion that a writ of error would not lie, and, therefore, that their petition for leave to file a motion for the issue of such a writ had been denied.

The petition of the same parties for leave to file a motion for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus, the Chief Justice announced, would be granted, and a rule issued thereon, returnable Monday, Jan. 28. If the Government desired the time enlarged, the Chief Justice said, the court would be glad to hear from the Attorney General. If the Government seeks to postpone the hearing the court will be asked to release the prisoners on bail.

Ordered by John Y. McKane.

In the Circuit Court, before Justice Cullen, Brooklyn, yesterday, Cropsey & Mitchell sued the Hygiene Ice Company of Coney Island, the plant of which was put up by John Y. McKane, Michael J. Dady, John H. O'Rourke, John Curran, R. V. B. Newton, Kenneth F. Sutherland, William T. Pierson, and John A. Cook.

The property was subsequently sold to the Hygiene Ice Company, of which the constructors were incorporators. The price was $450,000. The company gave $300,000 capital stock in payment and issued $150,000 bonds, secured by mortgages. Then it went into the hands of a receiver.

On the hearing yesterday it was shown that the lumber was furnished by Cropsey & Mitchell on an order from John Y. McKane. The jury awarded a verdict to the plaintiffs for $1,500.

Confer on the Charity Payments.

There was a conference in Controller Fitch's office yesterday afternoon between W. R. Stewart of the State Board of Charities, Joseph H. Choate, representing the State Charities Aid Society; Edward Lauterbach, representing the Hebrew Charities; Gerard E. Davis, representing the New-York Juvenile Asylum; Elihu Root, and the Controller.

The conference could not come to the agreement necessary before the city pays money to the charitable institutions under the new Constitution. The institutions believe that the rules as framed now are too strict. There will probably be another conference later.

Crank at Police Headquarters.

A shabbily-dressed crank visited Police Headquarters yesterday, the second one within a week. He was mild-mannered, and as he slunk into the ante-room of Superintendent Byrnes's office, he said to Sergt. Frank Mangin. that he wanted to give himself up. He had been accused of abusing his family, he said, and although he was innocent, he wanted to surrender himself to the Superintendent in person.

Sergt. Mangin, who has had much experience in handling cranks, called a policeman and had the visitor escorted out of the building.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. J. C. Fox, Thirteenth Infantry, seven days' extension; Capt. T. E. True, Assistant Quartermaster, twenty days; Capt. William H. C. Bowen, Fifth Infantry, three days' extension; Capt. Bernard A. Byrne, Sixth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., Tenth Infantry, four months; Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, Eighth Cavalry, one month's extension.

—Capt. Marion P. Maus, First Infantry, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department of the East, will proceed to Davids Island, New-York Harbor, to locate a range for small arms practice, fixing line of fire, location of targets, &c.

—Major John M. Hamilton, First Cavalry, Acting Inspector General of the department, will make an inspection of the money accounts of the engineer officer on duty at Sioux City, Iowa.

—Lieut. Frank D. Harlow, First Artillery, will be relieved as Judge Advocate of the court-martial at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, by Lieut. William M. Crulkshank, First Artillery.

—Capt. John W. Dillenback, First Artillery, will proceed to Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and report to the court-martial at that post.

—Capt. Quincy O. M. Gillmore, Eighth Cavalry, will join his regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

The war for railroad passes, which has been waging since the first of the month, brings to mind an amusing story about Commodore Vanderbilt and Lloyd, the map man, in 1857. Lloyd wanted a pass over the Central Railroad for one of his agents, and was refused. A week after this happened, Lloyd completed his then famous "Relief Railroad Map of the United States," printed on one sheet of strong banknote paper, on a lightning press, and sold it, like a newspaper, all over the country. The sale was tremendous. Lloyd had the railroads on this map about as broad as a penholder—very distinct and clear. To make Commodore Vanderbilt angry, he erased out of the electrotype plate the New-York Central Railroad from New-York City to Buffalo and the Lake Shore Railroad and its connections from Buffalo to Chicago, and issued the cheap, ten-cent map without these lines on it at all. There was a white, canal-like blank space in the map where these railroads had been leading from New-York to Chicago, that looked curious. Well, Lloyd mailed copies of every edition, not only to Vanderbilt, but to all the stockholders, bondholders, ticket agents, freight agents, and all in any way connected with the Central Railroad. Commodore Vanderbilt swore and raved, and threatened to sue Lloyd for damages. But every issue made Lloyd would send the Commodore and his officers copies of the railroad map without his line and connections shown on it, until Vanderbilt yielded and sent passes by the wholesale to Lloyd, and to the day of his death he never refused Lloyd, the map man, all the passes he wanted.

The sale of the Metropolitan Hotel recalls a trade by which A. T. Stewart got the best of Boss Tweed's son and obtained one of the historic buildings in New-York. A man of the name of Richards built on Fort Washington Heights the only dwelling of its kind ever built in America. It was known as "The Castle," and was built by its owner to imitate a castle he had seen in Austria. He died shortly after completing it, and after a few years it was purchased by the famous William M. Tweed for $320,000. Tweed and his associates had laid out very extensive improvements in the neighborhood, and a boulevard to run through the section, which was to cost the city an enormous sum. The Castle was directly in the path of the proposed road, and he expected to sell the property to the city at an enormous advance. Before the Washington Heights boulevard was completed, Tweed was dethroned, and nearly all the improvements he projected fell through. Then A. T. Stewart, who had supplied the furniture for the Metropolitan Hotel, then run by Tweed's son, stepped in and made a trade whereby he secured The Castle for the settlement of his claim for the furniture in the hotel, amounting to about $120,000. Stewart thus obtained the property for a little over one-third what it had cost Tweed. Stewart turned the property over to his partner, William Libbey, in a transaction, and for many years it was the home of that venerable and only surviving partner of the once famous merchant prince of the world.

Mrs. Langtry has not sold any of her real estate in this country during this visit. She paid taxes on her Salt Lake City property only a few days ago. She is said to be a very shrewd investor, turning money out of her houses and ranch that bring her in quite a large income. Nor during her trip does she neglect an opportunity for a shrewd horse sale on her Newmarket estate. All this business is done by cable. Only the other day she sold a horse for $38,000. She has with her as a sort of general servant, but really to look after this particular business, one of the late "Squire" Abingdon's old servants. He is thoroughly familiar with the horse market in England. When Mrs. Langtry arrived here she had her own cook with her, Jules Roche. She fitted out her private car with a new range, to give him a chance to see what he could do. But she got lonesome in a private car before she had been out many weeks and stored it again, sending the disappointed Roche and his assistant back to London.

"I have observed," said the Professor, after a pause, "I have observed, while on scientific expeditions through the South, that chickens form a staple article of food consumption among the natives of Georgia, as well as some other sections. In many places, especially the mountainous regions, after the hotels have closed for the Winter, the inhabitants have no means of obtaining beef or other fresh meats, and they depend upon chickens for their supply of edible flesh. The chickens, mostly of a tall, lank, and melancholy species, breed practically without care, and this to the natives who, for the most part are averse to labor, is no small consideration. Then, too, the eggs are an important item. I have noted as a peculiar scientific fact, by the way, that eggs throughout Georgia, being packed in the strong, resinous pine sawdust of the region, have, when eaten, a decided flavor of turpentine, which, though unpleasant, may not be unhealthful."

The final copy and some corrected proof sheets of Dr. Parkhurst's new book have been sent to the Scribners. It was thought at first that the book would be published in Chicago, but the New-York house secured the contract. The volume will probably be issued in a few days. Dr. Parkhurst was disinclined to make public any further information about the matter yesterday, even to mentioning the name of the volume. He preferred, he said, to leave details of that nature to the publishers. It is understood that the book will not be expensive, and that arrangements have been made for a large circulation here and abroad.

A lawyer who does a good deal of business for some rich families of this town said yesterday that Mr. J. Coleman Drayton was determined to get the verdict of the courts on his application for a divorce, and mentioned, incidentally, that if Mrs. Drayton had not sailed from Liverpool Tuesday on the Majestic she would undoubtedly be here very soon. But he did not think that even in New-Jersey the case would be tried in open court, and that probably very little of the testimony would ever be made public. This, it is understood, is Mr. Drayton's wish.

Very Unfair to Old Officers.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Section 49 of the bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the navy and Marine Corps provides "that hereafter the pay of all officers of the line, Medical Corps, Pay Corps, Engineers' Corps, and Chaplains shall be that now provided by law for officers of the line of equal rank."

The effect of this section is to reduce the pay of all medical, pay, and engineer officers of similar rank (Commander) $1,000 per annum—a most gross injustice to a class of officers who served throughout the civil war, and who are now approaching their retirement age. It is to be noted that had these staff officers been advanced pari passu with line officers holding equal rank with them on original entry into the service, they would now be well up in the list of Captains. Many of the Captains on the present list were midshipmen at the Naval School when these staff officers were in active service, doing men's duty at sea. They are older men than the Captains referred to by from five to ten years.

What can be thought of the justice of a measure that, under the guise of granting equalization of rank and pay, seeks to reduce the pay of a whole grade of officers in three corps, whose rank has already suffered in comparison with the line branch of the service calling for relief? The staff officer has first been robbed of his rank, and now it is proposed to rob him of his pay because he has lost his rank. STAFF.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1895.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly-competent chambermaid and seamstress; highly recommended by last employer. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; private city family; willing and obliging. 310 East 35th St., Mrs. Owen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid or assist with waiting; best city reference; willing and obliging. A. G., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. Call, for two days, at 462 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a trustworthy American girl as chambermaid and assist with other work; willing and obliging; best city references. 300 West 40th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—Family going abroad desires situation for their chambermaid; assist with sewing; also girl as laundress and general work. 11 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small family; excellent city reference. A. M., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—118 East 37th St., from 10 to 12.

Cooks.

COOK — KITCHENMAID — SECOND MAN.—A lady going to Europe desires to place her cook and kitchenmaid, also a second man, all of whom she can highly recommend. Call, between 10 and 11, at 44 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; wages, $30; understands dinner parties; best reference from last place. 241 East 25th St., care of Mrs. Johnson.

COOK.—By a young Scotch Protestant woman, who is a splendid cook; will not mind doing little work in small family; city or country; cards not answered. 212 West 27th St., store.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe desires to place an Alsacian as good plain cook. Apply at 626 5th Av., on Friday and Saturday mornings, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

COOK, &c.—Competent; as cook, washer, and ironer; private family; good baker; no objection to country; good city references. M., 513 West 59th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; makes all kinds of soups, entrées, desserts; excellent baker; best city reference. K., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as good cook in small private family; can speak little English; best city reference. Mrs. Piquart, 356 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing; best city reference. 126 East 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; personal city reference. 200 West 25th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to do plain washing; best city reference. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; all branches of English and French cooking, city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—In a small private family; English; no washing; or working housekeeper in bachelors' apartments; best reference; city preferred. M. B., 329 3d Av.

COOK.—By a refined North German Protestant as good, competent cook; city references. 320 West 49th St., second floor; car fare to return.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; city or country; daily or monthly; best reference. 241 East 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references. 148 East 40th St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 19 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city references. 148 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl; good plain cook; excellent bread maker; has two years' best city reference. 344 West 17th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; best city references; wages, $40; at liberty Saturday, Jan. 19. 25 West 48th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; best references. D. A., 159 East 47th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook and laundress; has good city reference. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; the best of city references. 147 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook; first-class references; wages, $25. 514 West 48th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook by the week or month; excellent references. 309 1st Av.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and assist with washing. 62 West 36th St., present employer's.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work the first part of the week; good laundress; can do any kind of work; good city reference. M. S., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By excellent laundress and cleaner, work by the day or week; best reference. Johnson, 7 Jane St.; three bells.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; misses' and children's a specialty; late of Mme. Thurn, 5th Av.; by day, $2; riding habits and dancing-school dresses. Mrs. Williams, 148 West 68th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian dressmaker; from Doucet; perfect fitter; by day; private family. Mrs. Isabelle, 140 West 66th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more customers at home or by the day; all the latest styles; perfect fit guaranteed. 488 Lexington Av.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl as general housekeeper in a small private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Conroy, 424 West 48th St., second bell, east.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat, tidy colored girl for housework; not more than two in family; flat; best references. 176 East 77th St., third floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable married woman, work of any kind; experienced in housework. 332 West 40th St., Mahoney's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a steady widow for housework; good washer and ironer; or by day; private family. 318 East 32d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or to do general housework in a private family; good reference from last place. 17 East 35th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid; good city references. 234 East 46th St.; ring once.

KITCHENMAID.—By a competent young woman as excellent cook for small family; best city references. 885 8th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; no objection to assist with other work; good city references. Eglise Française St. Eprit, West 22d St., between 6th and 6th Avs.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; understands massage treatment; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; willing and obliging; first-class reference. 677 2d Av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By young German, speaking French and English; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best city references. 434 2d Av., store.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; willing, obliging. H. T., 20 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; speaks German, French, and English; best city references. L. H., 7 Christopher St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

MAID.—By Scotch Protestant to wait on elderly lady; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork; first-class references. 43 West 44th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day or take work home for gentleman's family; best city references. Mrs. Healy, 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; first-class city references. 365 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; personal city reference. 742 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a small private family; three years in last place; lady can be seen. 113 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress, with best city reference; wages, $22. M. C., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to a baby and assist with chamberwork. 13 West 9th St.

NURSE.—By a young German girl to take care of children; references. 514 West 48th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; understands maid's work thoroughly; good references. 513 East 81st St., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young North German, who understands dressmaking; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good references. 485 Columbus Avenue, near 83d St.; top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; by day or take work home; does all kinds of family sewing; finishing dresses, repairing, alterations. Hulk, 592 Amsterdam Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress or nursery governess; best references. 8 East 73d St.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—In or out of the city; best references. 160 East 82d St., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—First-class. L. Hogan, 161 East 84th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—COOK.—By two Protestant girls; one as first-class waitress; other as first-class cook; in private family; best city references. 210 East 57th St., second bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid from present employment. 683 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references. 143 West 30th St., Bruns's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as waitress alone or chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. 206 East 57th St.; ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced; town or country. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—A gentleman going abroad desires position for his stenographer, (lady;) thoroughly competent and reliable; operate Remington or Colograph. G. H. Reynolds, 1 Madison Av., corner 23d St.

TRAVELING BUSINESS LADY going to South America wants to engage her services with some good houses. South, Box 134 Times.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Upholstering in all its branches; fancy work; also excellent seamstress; best references; city or country. Mme. Therecel, 409 West 125th St.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS ANY KIND OF EMployment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., first flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—PARLOR or CHAMBER MAID.—By French Swiss couple; engagement for the 1st of February; country or city; many years in the same place; honest and obliging; good city references. Rey, care of Kieffer, 143 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler; age, 31; thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; has lived in first-class places; English; only short time in this country, well recommended. L. M., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Englishman and wife; both thoroughly competent to take charge of large establishments; seven years' excellent city references; ages, 32. A. B. C., 33 East 47th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an Englishman; age, 27; height, 5 feet 11 inches; can furnish first-class references from former and last employers. Mason, 135 West 62d St.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID. —By a French Swiss couple in private family; best city references. L. R., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent man as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city references. G. C., 457 6th Av.; ring Bell 3.

BUTLER.—In private family; by French Swiss; honest, sober; understands his duties; best references from last employer. J. M., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; sober, industrious, willing; entire charge of dining-room floor; very good valet; best references. M. T., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man (single) in private family; good city reference; last employer can be seen. B., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent, reliable man in a private family; eight years' city references; just disengaged. J. B., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; good city reference. E. R., care of F. Wraight, 794 9th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best city references. E. B., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man (single) in private family; good city reference; last employer can be seen. B., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Moderate Trading and Generally Easier Prices.

FAIR EXPORT DEMAND FOR SPOT WHEAT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Higher—Cotton Steady—Coffee Higher.

The grain market was rather quiet, but showed strength in the early trading, through a moderate foreign demand, only to react later in the day on reports of a decline at the West, and closing at a slight loss for the day. Provisions reacted from the depression of yesterday and made a sharp rally, with a good export demand. Cotton gained a trifle through local covering, but trading was not active. Coffee was dull, but higher with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¾@		61
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	51¼@		..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34	@	34⅜
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20	@	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.65	@	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@		..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	12.75	@	13.00
Lard, Western steam	7.02½@		..
Beef, family	10.00	@	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22	@	25
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@		4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11	@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16	@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	9.85	@	..
Lead	3.10	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and gained ⅛c on fair buying for foreign account, freer clearances, local covering, and light receipts; declined ¼@⅜c with the West, and closed steady at unchanged prices, to ¼c decline, with a moderate trade. Spot was more active on export account at ¼ decline. Sales, 248,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 104,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May, free on board, afloat; 48,000 bushels do at 1⅜c under May, in store, and 96,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, at 9½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 62¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 71¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 66¾c....Clearances hence, 249,253 bushels, from Atlantic ports, 332,961 bushels....Receipts, 650 bushels, at Atlantic ports, 10,533 bushels; in the interior, 202,228 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and without special feature, with the close steady at ⅛@⅜c decline, due to the weakness West and heavier receipts. Spot was unchanged and dull, with a light trade. Sales, 2,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49@49¼c, elevator; No. 2 mixed quoted at 51¼c, elevator; No. 3 at 48¾c, elevator, and steamer mixed at 49c, elevator. Receipts, 1,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 19,143 bushels; in the interior, 236,395 bushels....Clearances hence, 45,851 bushels, from Atlantic ports, 48,577 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and ⅛@⅜c lower, following the West and corn, with the close steady. Spot were dull and steady at unchanged prices.... Sales, 47,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37@37¼c for 4,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped 37¼c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34⅜c for 3,000 bushels; No. 3, 33½c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 white, May, for 25,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35¾c; track white, 38@41½c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 11,550 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	.. @..	60⅞
February	....	.. @..	61¼
March	10,000	61¾@62	61⅞
May	1,025,000	62¼@62⅝	62¼
June	10,000	62⅜@62¼	62⅜
July	10,000	62¼@62 15-16	62⅜
Total	1,135,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	.. @..	51¼
February	10,000	51¼@51 3-16	51¼
May	140,000	51¼@51 9-16	51¼
Total	150,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	.. @..	33⅝
February	20,000	34⅛@34¼	34⅛
May	50,000	34⅝@34⅝	34⅝
No. 2 white—			
January	....	.. @..	36⅜
February	....	.. @..	36⅝
May	10,000	37¼@37½	37½
Total	80,000		

FLOUR—The general feeling was a trifle easier, owing to the weakness in wheat, but trading failed to show much animation. Sales, 10,700 bbls, including 1,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.95, 1,950 bbls Winter straights at $2.75 300 bbls Winter clear at $2.50@$2.65, and 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.55@$2.60, and 5,115 bbls City Mill patents at $4.05@$4.15....Arrivals, 3,755 bbls and 4,166 sacks; exports, 417 bbls and 13,348 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 58,631 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.		Barrels.
Fine	....	@	Nominal.
Supers	....	@	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10	@ $2.15	2.20@ 2.25
No. 1	2.25	@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25	@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.50	@ 2.65	2.65@ 2.85
White wheat str'ts	....	@	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85	@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10	@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.30
Kansas patents	3.00	@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70	@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....	@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....	@	.. @ 3.25
City No. 2	....	@	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....	@	.. @ 2.30
City fine	....	@	2.10@ 2.15

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.58@5.59	5.60	5.59	1,600
February	5.57@5.58	5.59	5.57	3,700
March	5.61@5.62	5.63	5.61	28,900
April	5.64@5.65	5.67	5.64	1,400
May	5.68@5.69	5.71	5.68	26,500
June	5.72@5.73	5.75	5.72	6,300
July	5.76@5.77	5.79	5.77	1,100
August	5.81@5.82	5.84	5.81	3,100
September	5.84@5.85	....	....	....
October	5.90@5.91	5.92	5.90	1,700
November	.... @ ..	..	..	....
December	.... @ ..	..	..	....
Total				69,300

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1895.

	Sat.	S. & M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
Galveston	6900	16080	4066	8106	8482	..
N. Orleans	10319	19612	14361	6974	7417	..
Mobile	1036	709	1321	561	1407	..
Savannah	2496	2293	2615	3424	1847	..
Char'ton	1033	1888	918	1030	809	..
Wilton	507	211	422	682	860	..
Norfolk	1023	2641	2172	1308	2525	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	12377	..
New-York	28	2360	887	1519	1389	..
Boston	676	701	447	1013	133	..
Philad	434	5321	251	..	200	..
W. Point	879	1042	2676	995	500	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	25231	53458	30136	25261	37996	..
This day						
last w'k	28071	50228	35490	32704	27448	29707
This day						
last y'r	19741	26770	29033	27881	21834	32254

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet, but prices advanced 20@25 points with Europe, and closed steady. Havre was steady at ¼@1f advance, and Hamburg barely steady at ⅛@1 pfennig gain. Spot Rio was dull, but steady at 16c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 900 bags Maracaibo and 800 bags washed Caracas, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—No sales.

Between Call and Close.—January, 500 bags at 14.25c; 500 bags at 14.30c; February, 250 bags at 14.10c; March, 1,000 bags at 14.15c; 500 bags at 14.20c; 500 bags at 14.25c; May, 250 bags at 14.05c; 1,000 bags at 14.10c; 500 bags at 14.15c; July, 500 bags at 14.10c; August, 250 bags at 14.25c; September, 2,000 bags at 14.00c; 250 bags at 14.30c; December, 250 bags at 14.30c; total, 9,500 bags; total for day, 9,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.25@14.30	17.00@17.05
February	14.20@14.30	16.60@16.65
March	14.20@14.25	16.30@16.35
April	14.10@14.20	16.05@16.15
May	14.10@14.15	15.95@16.00
June	14.15@14.25	15.70@15.80
July	14.15@14.25	15.50@15.55
August	14.15@14.25	15.30@15.40
September	14.15@14.20	15.15@15.20
October	14.20@14.30	....@....
November	14.25@14.35	....@....
December	14.25@14.35	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	235,640
Arrivals—	
Steamship Hogarth, Santos	5,558
Steamship Hogarth, Victoria	15,280
	20,838
Total	256,478
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,099
Total stock in New-York to-day	251,379
Total stock in Baltimore	12,484
Arrivals	....
Total	12,484
Deliveries yesterday	424—12,060
Total stock in New-Orleans	23,603
Arrivals	....
Total	23,603
Deliveries yesterday	1,296—22,307
Total stock in other ports	....
	34,367
Total stock in United States	285,746
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 16	92,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 16	13,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 16	98,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	6,000
Afloat from Bahia	10,000
	219,000
Total	504,746
Same time 1894	545,019
Same time 1893	602,692

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	90 below No. 7
No. 5	75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Mahang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19½
Mahang, int'r	25 @25½	Caracas	18½@19½
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timer	22 @23	Porto Cabelo	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¼
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocani	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¾@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18¾@19½	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20¼	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19½
Fair to good	19¾@19½	Do. white	19½@20¼
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and Coban	19½@22¼	Central American—	
Nicaragua	18¾@19½	Costa Rica	17½@21
Jamaica	17 @21	San Salvador	19 @19½
		Do. washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand is very good for fancy grades, with full prices obtained.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice, fine grades, $12		Extra mess, in barrels, $7.50	
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Southern reports show strength, and the local market responds, while demand continues good.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4¾
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2¾@2¾
Prime	5@5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was without change in price, with a slight demand. Sales, 2,200 tons Ilollo, at the breakwater, to come here, at 2 9-16c for 89° test. Refined was quiet and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 13-32c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4¼	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3⅞	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3⅞	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3⅞	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3⅞	
Empire A	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 6	3⅜	@3 9-16	
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅜	
No. 8	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 11	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 12	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@....	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Nearly all kinds of domestic white beans are higher and firm. Jobbing trade is paying $2.25 for fanciest marks of marrow, and a few peas have reached $1.80. Bids of $1.80 were refused for choice Canadian medium, and a few jobbing sales are reported this afternoon at $1.82½. Red kidney still very dull, but held about steady; a car or two of the best goods could have been sold at $1.90. Foreign beans in demand and firm. Green peas quiet and unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.22½@$2.25; do, medium, $1.80@$1.82½; do, pea, $1.77½@$1.80; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, choice, hand-picked, $1.90@$1.95; do, common to good, $1.60@$1.80; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, turtle soup, $1.95@$2; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.50@$1.65; do, foreign, medium, $1.40@$1.65; green peas, bbl, $1.07½; do, bags, $1.00@$1.05; do, Scotch, $1.12½.

BUTTER—Receipts are moderate, but trading is not of sufficient force to prevent accumulations, and the feeling throughout continues weak.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22	@23	
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16	@21	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	18	@19	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@18	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14	
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@12	
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18	@18½	
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@16	
Dairy, firkins, extra	17	@18	
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13	@16	

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	25	@..	
Creamery, firsts	22	@23½	
Creamery, seconds	19	@21	
Creamery, thirds	15	@18	
Creamery, June, extra	21	@21½	
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	16	@19	
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18	
Imitation creamery, seconds	12	@14	
Dairy, firsts	16	@17	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@12	
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½	@14	
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11	@12½	
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14½	@15	
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13	
Factory, seconds	10¼	@11	
Factory, thirds	9	@10	
Rolls, choice	15	@16	
Rolls, poor to fair	10	@14	

CHEESE—A moderate home demand for small parcels, and some inquiry for part skims for export. Fancy full cream is held with fair confidence.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼	@..	
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11	@..	
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾	@10¾	
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10¼	
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9¾	
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12	
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9¼	@11¼	
State, part skims, small size, choice	8¼	@ 9	
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 8	
State, part skims, large size, choice	7¼	@..	
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 7	
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 4	
Pennsylvania, skims	2	@ 2½	

EGGS—The market is about steady on the moderate receipts. The best Western are at 22c as an outside price, but some little concession would be in order to force business.

State and Pennsylvania	22½@23
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	21½@22
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	21½@22
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	18 @19
Western, early-packed, refrigerators	17½@..
Western, early-packed, fair to good	16 @16
Western, early-packed, poor to fair	14 @15
Limed	14 @15

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Fifty-eight cents bid than 68c sellers for May wheat, was the extent of the speculation on the market for fresh grouse in sellers' favor. We quote: Quail, per dozen, $1.50@2; English snipe, fresh, Southern, $2; do, frozen, Western, $2.50; golden plover, $3; partridges, per pair, 50@85c; grouse, 80c@$1.25; wild ducks, canvas, $1@$3; do, red head, 50c@$1.50; do, mallard, 40@80c; do, teal, blue wing, 30@40c; do, common, 20@25c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Two cars more of far Western stock came in to-day. Buyers were so well supplied with stock from previous arrivals that they did not care to take the fresh offerings, and there was a little easier feeling all along the line. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9c; chickens, 7½@8c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@9c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, $1.25@$1.50; pigeons, 25@35c. DRESSED—A little more demand, partly speculative. Turkeys are in moderate supply and show a slight improvement. Fancy grades of chickens and fowls are steady, but there is an accumulation of medium and common qualities, which is rather urgently offered at easy prices, the bulk of business being at about 8@8½c for Western goods. Ducks firm. Geese dull. Capons quiet and barely steady. We quote: Turkeys, near by, per lb, 10@11c; do, Western, hens, 8½@9¼c; do, toms, 6½@7½c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@17c; do, Jersey, 11@12c; do, State and Pennsylvania, 8@10c; do, Western, 8@9c. Fowls, Jersey, 10c; do, State and Western, 8@9c. Ducks, near by, 12@15c; do, Western, 8@13c. Geese, near by, 10@12c; do, Western, 6@8c. Capons, Philadelphia, 14@20c; do, Western, 11@17c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in pretty good demand and steady. Other vegetables in fair sale, when choice, at full prices.

Cauliflower, fancy, per bbl	$4.00	@$8.00
Cauliflower, poor to fair	1.25	@ 3.00
Cabbage, per 100	1.00	@ 6.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30	@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15	@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00	@ 6.50
Onion, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00	@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00	@ 2.25
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50	@ 1.75
Squash, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.25
Turnips, per bbl	65	@ 70
Kale, per bbl	30	@ 60

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50	@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.12	@ 1.37
State, old to prime, per 180 lb	1.50	@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25	@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.00
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.00
Sweets, Southern Jerkey, double heads	1.50	@ 1.75
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50
Scotch	1.90	@ 2.10
Bermuda, prime	7.00	@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50	@ 4.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.85	@ 2.00

LEATHER—The export inquiry continues the chief feature, with ruling firm.

	Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	.. @..	16 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	.. @..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	.. @..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	.. @..	15 @16
Middle seconds	14 @16	.. @..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	.. @..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	.. @..	14½@16
Rejects	....	.. @..	11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	22@23
Middle backs	24@25	Bellies	9@10
Middle, heavy	25@26	Seconds	20@21
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin firm at 13.25c. Lake copper steady at 9.85c. Lead steady at 3.10c. Spelter flat at 3.25c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Trading more active and prices firmer. Sales 450 bbls.

Southern, Old Dominion	29
Southern, regular	29½
Machine-made barrels	30

RESINS—Demand continues slow, with prices unchanged.

C'm st'd.	$1.35 @ ..	I	$2.35@
Good str'd.	1.40 @ ..	K	2.70@$2.75
E	1.45 @ ..	M	3.00@
F	1.50 @ ..	N	3.10@ ..
G	1.62½@ ..	W. G	3.30@ ..
H	1.90 @ ..	W. W	3.60@ ..

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 17.—Resin firm; strained, $1; good strained, $1.05. Spirits of turpentine firm at 26¼c. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Turpentine firm; 25½c; receipts, 8 casks. Resin—Good strained firm; $1; receipts, 424 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27½c; sales, 180 bbls. Resin firm at $1.05.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS—Continue quiet and in the main weak, both on the berth and tonnage for charter. Engagements: To London, 5 loads grain, 1½d; 250 tons hay, 17s 6d; to Antwerp, 3 loads grain, 1¼d; to Liverpool, 600 bxs bacon, 12s 6d; 200 bales cotton, 7-64d; February shipment, 500 bbls apples, 2s 6d; 200 bxs cheese, 20s; to Bristol, 600 cases canned meat, 17s 6d; to Gibraltar, 400 sacks flour, 15s. Charters:

British steamer, general cargo, hence to the Adriatic, lump sum; British steamer, general cargo, hence to Barcelona, and the Adriatic, —, berthed; British steamer, sugar, north side, Cuba, to New-York, or Philadelphia, 9c, or Boston 10c; British ship, 100,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to Calcutta, 12c; British ship, (rechartered,) 110,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to Japan, 16¼c; British bark, (rechartered,) lumber, Apalachicola to Buenos Ayres, $11; $2 form; brig, salt, St. Martins to Baltimore, 6c; British schooner, sugar, Matcorts to Sandy Hook, for orders, to New-York, or Philadelphia, $2.50 and port charges; schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince, and back, from a second port, logwood, private terms; schooner, 680 tons, hence to New-Orleans, $2,200, free wharfage, and stevedoring; schooner, lumber, Pascagoula to Boston, $6.25; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to Philadelphia, $4.25, free wharfage; schooner, pig iron, Norfolk to New-Haven, $1.35.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples firm. Grapes dull. Cranberries in light stock and strong. Florida oranges, mostly frosted and pressed, for sale at low prices; fancy stock held at full prices, but not moving. We quote: Apples, Greenings, per bbl, $2@$3.50; do, Baldwin, $2@$3.25; do, Spy, $2@$3. Grapes, per basket, 10@16c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $11@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3@$3.75. Oranges, Florida, fancy, unfrozen, $2.50@$4 per box; do, frosted, 25c@$1. Grape fruit, $1@$6. Tangerines, $1@$4. Mandarins, 50@$2.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—The speculative movement reported in the interior is causing a little stronger feeling here in evaporated apples; prices are not quotably higher as yet, but there is a more confident holding. Jobbing trade continues light, and buying on export account is very moderate. No change in sun-dried apples. Chops are higher and firm. Cores and skins slow. Raspberries steady. Other small fruits dull. California fruits jobbing moderately. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7½@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to good, 5@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 5½@6c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries, evaporated, 18c; do, sun-dried, 12@13c. Peaches, Plums, State, 5¾@6c. Blackberries, 5½@5¾c. Apricots, 7@10c. Peaches, California, peeled, 12@14c; do, unpeeled, 7@10c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 4@10c.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand light, but top qualities are not over plenty, and hold about steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 35@40c.

HIDES—The market shows weakness, with a very slow trade.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10½	@11
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@ 9½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	5	@ 6
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@..
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
Bavarian, new	22	@28
Bohemian, new	22	@28

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Contraction in the Volume of Stock Speculation.

CHICAGO GAS STILL MOVING UPWARD

London a Liberal Buyer of Its Specialties—The General List Firm—Further Engagements of Gold for Export.

Eighty-four thousand shares formed the extent of yesterday's stock market. The principal contraction was in Sugar and Chicago Gas, and yet the latter was the most active stock on the list, the trading in it being 14,865 shares. Only a little more than 8,000 shares were done in Sugar. Chicago Gas gained 1¼ points and Sugar lost ¼. No one pretends to explain the cause of the fluctuations in Chicago Gas. Many guesses are made, but the situation is so involved that they amount to nothing. It is quite within the range of probability that the contesting factions may yet reach a compromise.

London was a more liberal buyer in this market than in many weeks. Its principal purchases were of Ontario and Western and St. Paul, the former being induced by the promise of a dividend on the stock and the latter on the probability of the passage of the pooling bill. The St. Paul earnings published yesterday morning were not encouraging, showing a continued loss in comparison with last year. Pacific Mail was fairly active and higher on rumors of increased earnings. Manhattan advanced sharply in the final hour and Baltimore and Ohio also gained 1½ points. New-York Central crossed par for the first time since last December. The other Vanderbilts were also firm.

There was $1,500,000 gold taken from the Sub-Treasury, presumably for export. This makes upward of $3,000,000 for the week thus far, and, as the exchange market is very firm, it is not unlikely that additional amounts will be taken to-day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money continued easy, and the demand was light. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $82,424,953, and balances $6,004,194. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,239,541.

The Bank of England gained £724,853 in bullion. The percentage of reserve to liability, which last week was 55.66, became 62.72. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 11,375,000f. in gold and lost 600,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The supply of bills was not equal to the demand. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88@$4.88¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15¾ for long and 5.14⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 96 13-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125@100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 15. Boston, par. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 3-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $6,576,636, and the imports for the same period $77,969. The net exports, therefore, have been $6,498,667.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was moderately active and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atchison Top. & S. F. 4s	1½
At. Top. & S. F. 2d A.	1½
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	3½
Colorado Midland 1st	1
Colorado Midland cn. 4s	1
New-York, New-Haven & H. deb. cifs.	1
Northern Pacific & Mon. 1st	1⅜
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s A	1
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
Savannah, Florida & W. 1st	2½
Union Elevated 1st	1
United States Leather 6s	1½

DECLINED.

Fort Wayne & D. C. 1st	1½
Green Bay inc.	1½

Government bonds were quiet. The 5s registered advanced ¼ and the 5s coupon ⅛. The sales on call were $61,000 5s coupon at 116⅝@116¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1801, r	97	..
4s, r	113	113½
4s, c	113	113¾
5s, r	115¾	115⅞
5s, c	116⅝	116⅞
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..

In State securities $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 83½, $30,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 at 56¾, and $15,000 do 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 10¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1½, to 90¼; Lake Shore, 1, to 141; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 58⅝; Ontario and Western, ½, to 17⅛; St. Paul, ⅝, to 57⅛; Wabash preferred, ⅜, to 14⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 4⅞; Erie, ⅛, to 10⅝; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 11⅝; Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14⅜, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56⅝. Reading sold at 6⅜, and Northern Pacific preferred at 18⅛. British consols were firm at 104 9-16 for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 9-16 per cent. and for three months' bills ⅝ per cent. Paris advices quote three per cent. rentes at 102f 15c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 17½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 11,375,000f in gold and a decrease of 600,000f in silver.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Quarterly interest on the preferred stocks of the H. B. Claflin Company will be paid Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed at noon Jan. 19 and reopened Feb. 2.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	141½	141½	141½	141½	140	143	100
American Cotton Oil	24	24	23½	24	23¾	24½	600
American Cotton Oil pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	69½	70½	100
American Express	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	110½	111¼	76
*American Sugar Refining	80⅞	80⅞	80¼	80⅝	80¼	80½	8,090
*American Sugar Refining pf	91¼	91¼	91	91¼	91½	92	50
*American Tobacco	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	92½	93½	95
American Tobacco pf	90	90	90	90	90	90¼	156
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¾	5	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4⅝	1,305
Baltimore & Ohio	63¼	64¾	63¼	64½	64½	64¾	1,400
*Bay State Gas	23	23	23	23	23	23¼	100
Canada Southern	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	1,635
Canadian Pacific	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57	58	100
Central Pacific	14½	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	15	25
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	17⅜	17⅝	500
Chicago Gas	71	72⅜	71	72½	72¼	72½	14,865
Chicago & Northwestern	96½	96⅞	96⅜	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	1,796
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71¾	72	71¾	71¾	71⅝	72	2,032
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38¾	39½	38¼	38⅝	39	39½	1,220
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56¾	56¾	56¼	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	7,470
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	119	119	119	119	118½	120	100
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	63½	63¾	63¼	63¾	63¾	63⅞	1,740
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	17	17	17	17	17	17½	200
Consolidated Coal	33½	33½	33½	33¾	35½	34	100
Delaware & Hudson	132	132½	132	132¾	132½	132¾	832
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35⅜	36	35⅝	35⅞	35⅞	36	850
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10¾	11	10⅝	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	1,571
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101¼	101¼	100	100	100	101	57
General Electric	34½	34½	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34¼	200
Great Northern pf	104	104	104	104	103	104	50
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¾	500
Illinois Central	89½	89½	89½	89½	88	90	100
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15	..	100
Laclede Gas	27	27	27	27	27	27½	300
Lake Erie & Western	16	16⅞	16	16⅛	16¼	17¼	1,675
Lake Erie & Western pf	72	73½	72	73½	73¼	74	1,874
Lake Shore	140	140	139⅝	139⅝	139¾	139¾	1,110
*Long Island Traction	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	13⅛	150
Louisville & Nashville	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	2,130
Manhattan Con.	105¾	107⅜	105¾	107¼	107¼	107½	4,732
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	96½	100	30
Missouri Pacific	23¾	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	23⅝	23⅞	500
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14¾	110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	22¾	23	100
*National Lead Co.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	1,100
*National Lead Co. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	84¼	84⅝	780
National Linseed Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18	20	100
National Starch	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	5½	7	100
New-Jersey Central	91½	91½	91	91½	91¼	91⅝	1,570
New-York Central	99¾	100¼	99⅜	100	99⅝	100	1,481
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33	200
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	66	66	66	66	65	70	16
N. Y., L. E. & W.	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10½	305
New-York, Ont. & Western pf.	43	43	43	43	43	43¼	170
Norfolk & Western	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	4⅝	5	20
North American	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¾	252
Northern Pacific	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	4	110
Northern Pacific pf	18	18	17⅞	18	18	18⅜	550
Ontario & Western	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17	3,960
Oregon Improvement	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11	12½	200
Oregon Railway & Nav.	20	21	20	21	21½	24	380
Pacific Mail	22⅞	23⅜	22½	23⅜	23⅜	23½	4,020
Philadelphia & Reading	13	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	13¼	13¾	500
P., C., C. & St. L.	16	16	15¾	15¾	15½	16½	90
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¼	48	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	157	157	157	157	156	158	155
St. Louis Southern	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞	155
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	33¾	33½	33½	32½	34	100
Southern Pacific	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	320
Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10½	100
Southern Railway pf	36	36	36	36	35½	36¼	144
Tennessee Coal and Iron	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15¾	310
Texas Pacific	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9½	320
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2	200
Union Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	930
United States Cordage	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅞	335
United States Cordage pf	10½	10½	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	955
United States Cordage gtd.	20	20	20	20	19½	20½	100
United States Rubber	44½	44½	44⅜	44⅜	44¼	44½	200
United States Rubber pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	94	94½	10
*United States Leather	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅜	11	200
*United States Leather pf	65⅜	65⅜	65½	65⅝	65⅜	65¾	1,237
Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6¾	220
Wabash pf	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	400
Western Union Telegraph	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅝	87⅝	87⅞	221
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	9⅝	10¼	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	39¼	41	100

Total sales..... 84,427
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 7s	129½	Chi & Erie 1st		Mex Int 1st 4s		P & R Gen 4s		Merchants' Exchange	110			
10,000	129½	10,000	85	10,000	70½	5,000	72⅝	Metropolitan	110			
Am Cot Oil Co 8s		Chi & Northwestern		Mich Cent Cons 7s		P & R Defd Inc		Metropolis	3			
2,000	112½	Cons 7s		8,000	121½	20,000	24	Mount Morris	400			
5,000	112¾	2,000	143	Mil, L S & W 1st		Pitts & W 1st		Nassau	100			
Atch, Top & S F 4s		Coupon Gold 7s		4,000	130	1,000	82½	New-York	150			
11,000	66	2,000	122¼	Michigan Div		Rome, W & Og Cons		New-York County	228			
6,000	65⅞	Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		1,000	128	1,000	119	New-York National Exchange	530			
10,000	66	1,000	120F	Mil & St P 1st		St Jo & G I 1st		Ninth National	100			
21,000	66¼	9,000	102⅜	Iowa & Minn Div		Trust Co Certs		Nineteenth Ward	100			
10,000	66	2,000	102⅝	4,000	113¾	10,000	59½	National Bank of North America	110			
20,000	66½	3,000	102¾	Wis & Min Div		St L & I M		Oriental	230			
3,000	66¼	Chi, R I & P Deb 5s		5,000	109	Ark Branch 1st		Pacific	175			
5,000	66⅝	25,000	91⅜	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		2,000	100¼	Park	275			
1,000	66¼	C, St P, M & O Cons		20,000	81¾	1,000	100½	People's	268			
26,000	66¾	2,000	126½	2,000	81¾	St L & San Fr 2d		Republic	148			
42,000	66¼	Chi, D & I 1st 5s		Mo, K & T 2d		Class C		Seaboard National	169			
10,000	66⅝	10,000	100½	1,000	47¾	2,000	116	Second National	300			
1,000	66¾	C., C., C & Ind 1st		13,000	47¾	St L & S F G M 4s		State of New-York	103			
1,000	67	1,000	113	10,000	47⅝	5,000	103½	Third National	105			
14,000	66¾	Colorado Mid 1st		1,000	47¾	26,000	104	United States National	180			
5,000	66½	3,000	70	Mo, K & E 1st		11,000	104½	Western National	110			
5,000b3	66½	5,000	70½	10,000	84¾	St L & S F Con 4s						
37,000	66½	2,000	70¾	N Y Cent 1st Coup		17,000	20F	53½				
2,000	66½	10,000	70½	5,000	124½	18,000	20F	53⅝				
34,000	66¾	1,000	71	5,000	124	10,000	20F	53⅞				
16,000	66¾	Colorado Mid 4s		N Y, Chi & St L 4s		10,000	20F	53⅞				
20,000	66¾	3,000	21	5,000	103⅜	7,000	20F	53⅞				
1,000	66¾	5,000	20½	2,000	103½	5,000	20F	53⅞				
Atch, Top & S F 2d		5,000	21	4,000	103½	St L S W 2d Inc						
3-4s, Class A		6,000	21¼	N Y & N E 1st 7s		10,000	19					
1,000	19¼	7,000	21¾	10,000	115	15,000	19¼					
1,000	19¼	Col, H V & T G M 6s		N Y, N H & H 4s		St P, M & M 1st						
5,000	19¾	1,000	89	Cons Deb Certfs		Consolidated 6s						
10,000b3	19⅞	Consumers' Gas Co of		7,000	130⅜	5,000	119½					
9,000	20⅜	Chicago 1st 5s		8,000	129⅜	2,000	120					
At & Pac Gtd 4s		5,000	84½	39,000	140	Montana Cent 6s						
4,000	48	Dul & Iron R 1st		900	140	2,000	113					
At & Pac Inc		2,000	92½	5,000	140⅜	St P, M & M 1st						
4,000	3	1,000	92¾	11,000	141	Montana Cent 5s						
Austin & N W 1st		E T, Va & Ga		4,000	140½	2,000	100½					
8,000	80¼	Cons Gold 5s		1,000	141	Montana Ext 4s						
B'way & 7th Av		6,000	104	Small Bonds		1,000	86½					
1st Cons 5s		Edison Elec Ill Co of		600	140	Sam & Ar P 4s						
8,000	110½	N Y 1st 5s		400	140	1,000	54⅞					
B, C R & N 1st		5,000	108½	500	140	Sav, Flor & W 1st						
Collat Trust 5s		5,000	108¾	600	140	1,000c	114½					
1,000	97	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		1,000	140¾	5,000	115					
1,000	97¼	8,000	99¼	N Y & N J Tel 5s		5,000	116					
Canada So 1st Gtd		3,000	99¾	5,000	102⅝	5,000	117					
5,000	110½	Erie Cons Gold 7s		N Y, Ont & Western		So Car & Ga 1st 5s						
2,000	111	6,000	130F	Refunding 4s		2,000	97¾					
Canada So 2d		North Mo 1st		10,000	88⅞	So Pac of Ariz 1st						
1,000	106¼	9,000	102	2,000	102	1,000	89½					
1,000	106¾	2,000	102	3,000	102	So Ry 1st 5s						
C R I, F & N 5s		North Pac 1st Coup		1,000	114	20,000	88⅞					
1,000	95	North Pac 1st Reg		5,000	113½	17,000	88¾					
Cent of N J G M 5s		North Pac Cons 5s		2,000	27	Tex & Pac 1st 5s						
3,000	112⅝	3,000	27¾	10,000	27½	3,000	86¼					
5,000	20F	2,000	26¾	2,000	26¾	Union Elev 1st 6s						
1,000	112½	Gal Har & San An		Trust Receipts		3,000	86⅞					
2,000	112⅝	Mex & Pac Div 5s		10,000	27	Union Pac 6s, 1897						
3,000	112¾	7,000	91½	Nor Pac Col T Notes		1,000	105					
Ches & O Con 5s		Gen Elec Co Deb 5s		15,000	77	Union Pac 6s, 1898						
5,000	107½	5,000	92	Nor Pac & Mon 1st		5,000	105¾					
Ches & O Gen 4½s		G B, W & St P Inc		2,000	32½	Union Pac 1st, 1899						
16,000	74½	25,000	7	2,000	33	5,000	106⅞					
21,000	74½	H & T Cen 1st 5s		Ohio & M Con S F		Union Pac Gold 6s						
20,000	74	8,000	103½	1,000	107⅛	Col Trust Notes						
Ches & O, R & A Div		Ill Cent 4s, 1953		Oregon S L 6s		1,000	90					
1st Cons 4s		1,000	98½	5,000	91⅜	U P, D & G 1st						
3,000	93½	Kan & Mich 4s		1,000	91½	4,000	39⅞					
Chi, B & Q		3,000	81	Trust Receipts		U S Leather Co 6s						
Neb Ext 4s		1,000	80⅞	10,000	91⅜	5,000	112					
6,000s20F	88	1,000	80¾	9,000	91½	Wabash 1st 5s						
10,000	88¼	Kan Pac 6s, 1895		12,000	91¼	3,000	105⅝					
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s		5,000	105	1,000	91¾	2,000	105½					
1,000	120⅞	Laclede G L Co of St		Penn Cos Gtd 4½s		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s						
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s		L 1st 5s		7,000	100⅞	5,000	70½					
7,000	97¼	2,000	94¼	P, C, C & St L 4½s		1,000	70½					
4,000	97⅝	Lehigh & W-B Con		Series A		West Shore Gtd 4s						
Chi & Nor Pac 1st		Assented		5,000	106	35,000	105					
Trust Receipts		4,000	108	Phila & Reading		2,000	104⅞					
7,000	40½	Lo & Nash Cons		1st pf Inc		W U Col Trust 5s						
Chi & Northwestern		2,000	110¼	4,000	22⅞	6,000	108¼					
30-Year Deb 5s		Lo & Nash		10,000	23	Wis Cent Co 1st						
1,000	107⅝	Unified Gold 4s				19,000	50¾					
5,000	108	1,000	70¾			2,000	51					
Registered		1,000	76⅞			1,000	50¾					
2,000	107½											

Total sales..... $1,462,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	38	38½
American Coal	80	..
American District Telegraph	35	45
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	1⅛
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & So. Ill. pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	102	..
Buff., R. & P	..	22
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	62
Bur., C. R. & N	48	..
Cedar F. & M	4¾	5½
Cent. & So. Am. Tel	118	..
Chi. & Alton	146	..
Chi. & Alton pf	167½	..
Chi. & E. Ill	50	53
C. & N. W. pf	143	145
Cleve. & Pitts	157	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev	6	7
Col. Fuel & I	25½	26
Col. Fuel & I. pf	70	75
Col. & H. Coal	4½	5
C., H. V. & T. pf	..	62
Com. Cable	140	..
Con. Gas Co	130	131
Del., L. & W	164	167
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	23	32
D., S. S. & A	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11
Erie Tel. & Tel	153	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	40
Flint & P. M	8½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
G. R. & W., t. r	1½	1⅞
Homestake	17½	..
Iowa Central pf	6¼	7
Kan. & Mich	21	23
Keokuk & D. M	9	9½
Laclede Gas pf	3	4
Long Island	85	88
L., N. A. & C	85	87½
L. St. L. & T	7	8
Mah. Coal R	4	..
Mah. Coal R. pf	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	89⅝	89⅝	89	89½	7,070
At., T. & S. F.	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝	570
Balt. & Ohio	63¾	65⅜	63¾	63⅝	100
Chicago Gas	71	72⅞	71	72⅜	12,000
C., R. I. & P.	83½	83¾	83½	83½	1,900
C., B. & Q.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	1,000
C., M. & St. P.	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	4,510
Cent. of N. J.	91½	91½	91½	91½	600
Chi. & E. Ill.	50½	50½	50½	50½	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	39½	39½	39½	39½	120

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Nat. Lead	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	220
N. Y. Central	100	100	100	100	10
N. Y. & N. E.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	160
N. Y., L. E. & W.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	180
N. Y. & W.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	50
North. Amer.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	20
N. Lead pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	20
Pac. Mail	23½	23⅝	23	23⅛	470
Phil. & Read.	18⅞	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	420
South. Ry.	10½	10½	10½	10½	60

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dis. & C. F.	10⅝	11½	10⅝	10⅝	190
Louis. & N.	55	55½	55	55½	280
Manhattan	106¼	107⅝	106¼	107¼	150

Total sales..... 31,570

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s, 2d. A	20½	20½	20½	20½	5,000
Col. Mid 4s	21½	21½	21½	21½	5,000
Can. South. 2d	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Ches. & O. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3,000
E. T., V. & G. cn. 5s	104	104	104	104	2,000

Total sales..... $52,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Leadville	.09	.09	.08	.09	5,000
Plymouth	.35	.40	.35	.40	300

Total sales..... 5,500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58¼	58¼	57¾	57⅝	182,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
American Bank Note	42½	45½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	2	4
American Typefounders' pf	24	30
Ark funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	8	12
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18	20
Beckton Construction pf	69	73
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	117¼	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	9	12
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	67	69
Brooklyn City Railroad	167	167½
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	12½	14
Brooklyn Traction pf	60	64
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104½	105½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67½	69
Celluloid Company stock	63½	67
Central & South Am. Telegraph	119	121
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	120	123
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp.	155	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	70
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c bonds	46	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	47½	49½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	142½	..
Consol. Elect

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

National City — 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York — 35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company — 39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 14, 1895.
NOTICE.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS.

The following

CITY OF MOBILE BONDS,

(Issue of 1881,)

Nos 4905, 3841, 3723, 3621, 3479, 3618,

Will be paid on presentation by The

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MOBILE

On the first day of February, 1895, with interest for one month. They will cease to bear interest after that date.

First National Bank,
Mobile, Ala.
CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895**, after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

Toledo, Peoria & Western

FUNDED INTEREST SCRIP

BOUGHT BY

CHAS. T. WING & CO.,
18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 326 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Friday, the 1st day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md.,
Jan. 14, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of this company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 21, and reopen at 10 A. M. Feb. 2, 1895.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16, 1895.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canton Company of Baltimore, held this day, a dividend of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per share was declared, payable on and after the 8th day of February next.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 28th inst. and reopened on the 9th day of February, 1895.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st Feb. prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 23d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of February. J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1895.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—4 Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at its office, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thurs., Feb. 21, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books for both Preferred and Common Stock will close Jan. 26, 1895, and remain closed until Feb. 11, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1895,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
40 shs. German American Investment Co. common.
4 Founders' shares German American Investment Co.

READINGS BY MRS. SIDNEY HARRIS, JR.

The Rooms of the Ladies' Club Crowded by Her Friends.

The first appearance of Mrs. Sidney Harris, Jr., at the Ladies' Club, 28 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday morning, as a public reader, was as great a success as her friends could possibly have desired.

Mrs. Harris has lost none of the beauty she possessed as Miss Katherine Maude Brady, and her friends, who crowded the second floor of the clubhouse, were charmed with her artistic qualities, clear force, distinct enunciation, expression, and charm of manner. The skirt of her pretty gown was of heavy black silk, and the bodice of a softer silk, covered with a delicate pattern of palm leaves. Soft lace and a chic little bonnet set off the golden brown of her hair and eyes.

Seldom, if ever, has the Ladies' Club seen such a crush of guests as on this occasion. Mrs. Harris heard from absent friends in many ways, some sending telegrams or letters of congratulation, and others violets and roses.

Among the selections given by Mrs. Harris were "Two Glasses," "Laska," by Du Pré; "A Lost Soul," by Adelaide Proctor, and two little humorous selections, "An Easter Morning" and an unnamed bit of blank verse.

Guests at the Ladies' Club are very quiet and undemonstrative usually, but yesterday Mrs. Harris called forth enthusiasm to a marked degree. She was encored again and again.

It is money that Mrs. Harris is working for, she frankly states. She needs it, and she hopes to secure many profitable engagements. She is much annoyed at the statement that she intends going upon the stage. She had no thought of it in entering upon her present career, she states.

Among the guests yesterday were Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Miss Borrowe, Miss A. L. Clarke, Miss Catherine M. Clarke, Miss Florence Clarke, Mrs. John G. Dale, Mrs. Bonner, Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Miss Edith Johnson, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Miss Ward, Miss La Farge, Mrs. John Lawrence, the Misses Lawrence, Mrs. Stuyvesant Morris, Mrs. S. E. Johnson Hudson, Mrs. John Stuart, Mrs. and Miss Wotherspoon, Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, Mrs. Harris's instructor; Mrs. Lucian H. Niles, the Misses Niles, Mrs. Joseph Marié, Miss Marié, the Misses Varnum of Tuxedo, and Mrs. John Staples Mrs. Harris's aunt, the only member of her family able to be present.

The guests made up a very representative gathering of New-York women, and were richly costumed in handsome bonnets and gowns.

A CHILD MORTALLY WOUNDS HIS SISTER

He Thrusts the Prong of a Pitchfork Through Her Neck.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Jan. 17.—Simon Williams, aged eleven years, and his sister Florence, aged thirteen years, quarreled. Simon attacked Florence with a pitchfork. One of the sharp prongs passed through her cheek, another through her ear, and a third entered the neck, inflicting probably fatal injuries. The children's mother recently committed suicide, and their father is in jail awaiting trial on a serious charge.

FOR BETTER TENEMENTS

Suggestions to the Legislature Made by the Commission.

UNSAFE HOUSES SHOULD BE RAZED

Bills Prepared to Put in Force the More Important Recommendations.

MORE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE URGED

Changes in Building Laws, Ventilation, Lighting, and Construction of Tenements Proposed.

The Tenement House Committee submitted its report yesterday to the State Senate and Assembly.

The committee consists of Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman; Edward Marshall, Secretary; W. Bayard Cutting, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Roger Foster, Solomon Moses, George B. Post, and John O. Schuchman.

The committee began May 12, 1894, to gather evidence under the act which empowered it to conduct its investigation, and its report contains many recommendations, the effect of the adoption of which, it believes, would be the betterment of the condition of the poor. The first recommendation is:

That power be given to the Board of Health to institute condemnation proceedings for the destruction of buildings which are so unsanitary as to unfit for human habitation; with provision for reasonable compensation to the owners in case of such destruction.

Commenting on this, the report continues:

Nothing is more clearly shown in this report than the necessity, in the interests of the public health, of destroying, under due process of law, the oldest and worst tenement houses in the city.

Under existing laws, the Board of Health is unable to compel the destruction of tenement houses, which, in their opinion, are so unfit for human habitation that no repairs or renovation can remedy the evils which they cause. Such buildings cannot now be thus destroyed, unless they amount to a nuisance, in which case the owner receives no compensation.

This committee has, consequently, drawn a bill providing for the condemnation of such buildings, and for the payment of compensation to the owner thereof in case of their destruction. This bill has been modeled upon a similar statute which has worked satisfactorily in Great Britain.

It expressly provides that no compensation shall be given on account of any increase in the rental of a building because of its overcrowding or use for illegal purposes; that, in case such a building is in a state of defective sanitation, or is not in reasonably good repair, the amount estimated as its value shall be what it would have been worth if put into a sanitary condition and reasonably good repair, after deducting the estimated expenses of such improvement, and that, in case the building is unfit and not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, the amount of compensation shall not exceed the value of the materials.

The committee believes that more light and air is needed in tenements, and, to that end, it recommends that the Board of Health and the Building Department be deprived of the power to dispense with the requirements of the law concerning the amount of open space to be left on lots where tenement houses are constructed.

It recommends that no tenement or lodging house shall occupy more than 70 per cent. of an interior city lot, nor more than 90 per cent. of a corner lot. As to details the principal recommendations are:

Concerning the Construction.

That no shaft or court hereafter constructed in a tenement-house, except elevator shafts or stairs, shall be roofed or covered with a roof, skylight, or otherwise.

That the walls of all shafts or courts hereafter constructed in tenement houses shall be fire-proof.

That in all tenement houses hereafter constructed, the first floor over the cellar or basement shall contain no openings into the body of the house, and shall be fire-proof.

That in all tenement houses hereafter constructed, an open area shall be constructed from the level of the sidewalk in front of and extending the full width of the house, which shall contain a staircase to give access to the cellar from the street, with a proviso that these provisions concerning the openings in and access to the cellars and basements shall not apply to fire-proof structures, nor to buildings of more than twenty-five feet in width, of five stories or less, with no more than one suite of rooms on a floor.

That dumbwaiters and elevators or lifts in all tenement houses hereafter constructed which are not fire-proof, shall be situated on the exterior walls and shall have no opening into the cellar; and shall be separated from the cellar by a solid brick wall, and from the other stories of the house, by fire-proof walls. The openings to the elevators or lifts in the stories above the cellar to be provided with fire-proof doors hung to metal frames; with a proviso that this shall not apply to elevators operated by a conductor stationed within the car, which, however, if they run to the cellar, must be inclosed there with fire-proof walls and have their cellar-door fire-proof, hung in a metal frame, and self-closing.

That in all tenement houses hereafter constructed, all partitions shall be solid; and all staircases fire-proof, except staircases in buildings not more than twenty-five feet wide, which are not more than five stories high, and which contain but one suite of rooms on a floor.

That no fanlight or window shall be hereafter placed in the partition or wall between the hall of any tenement house which is not fire-proof, and any room in the same.

That in all tenement houses hereafter constructed, each room must have a separate window opening into the outer air.

Precautions Against Fire.

The committee has prepared a bill embodying these recommendations. Its advice as to the prevention of fire is:

That further precautions be taken to decrease the danger from fire in tenement houses already constructed; that for this purpose a law be passed forbidding, after the 1st day of September, 1895, (a) the storage in any tenement house of feed, hay, or straw; (b) the maintenance after that date of any bakery or place of business in which fat is boiled in any tenement house more than three stories in height, in which more than two families live on one floor, and which is not fire-proof; (c) that after said date all openings into the halls or other parts of tenement houses from bakeries or places of business in which fat is boiled, shall be solidly closed with fire-proof material, so as to prevent the escape of fire and smoke from them into other parts of the house, and (d) that after the same date all transoms and windows opening into halls from any portion of any tenement house where paints, oils, spirituous liquors, or drugs are stored or kept for sale, shall be removed and closed up as solidly as the rest of the wall, and all doors leading into any such hall or room from a place thus used in a tenement house shall be made fire-proof.

A bill which contains all these provisions is ready, and there is another which would make it compulsory that ceilings of all basements occupied as human habitations be at least two feet above the level of the ground adjoining.

In regard to the present condition of things, the report says:

Ventilation of basements both supplies the fresh air necessary to carry on the proper functions of life and carries off the moisture which would otherwise do injury. Experience proves that, while the air will renew itself in basements having ceilings one foot above the sidewalk, there is not sufficient volume of it in movement, and every foot added to this height increases the volume of air in movement.

A bill has been prepared embodying the following recommendation as to wall paper:

That no wall paper shall be used in any tenement or lodging house subsequently constructed, and that wall paper now on walls or ceilings of any tenement or lodging house shall be removed within sixty days after the passage of an act for that purpose, the Board of Health to have power to make exceptions in certain specified cases.

The committee has not made this bill a sweeping one, but has made a provision authorizing the Board of Health to permit wall paper to be used in the better class of apartment houses, or in houses in which not more than one family occupies the same floor, or in apartments which contain more than three rooms.

Accidents, immorality, and crime, the committee believes, can be lessened by the better lighting of halls. The recommendation is:

That the owners of houses in which the halls are not sufficiently lighted from without shall be compelled to supply in such halls sufficient artificial light, and that the halls of all tenement houses upon each floor shall be lighted until 10 o'clock at night.

To Prevent Overcrowding.

The following is the conclusion which has been put into a bill as to the overcrowding of tenements:

That the law be amended so as to make it mandatory upon the Board of Health to prevent the overcrowding of tenement houses, so that at least 600 cubic feet of air shall be afforded to each occupant of a room in such tenement house, instead of leaving the same discretionary with the Board of Health, as is the case at present.

Its investigations having given to the committee knowledge that tenement houses are used for stables, lodging houses, and for storage and handling of rags, the committee recommends the passage of a law prohibiting the Board of Health from allowing such a condition of things to exist. As to the discretionary powers of the Board of Health, the following recommendation is made, and a bill embodying it has been drafted:

That the discretionary powers of the Board of Health in regard to tenements and lodging houses be restricted so that they shall only apply to cellars and ventilaiton and permission as to private schools in tenement houses; and, in certain cases, as to the use of wall paper in tenement houses, and only to regulations concerning these which are consistent with the other provisions of the act.

It is the opinion of the committee that Section 667 of the Consolidation act was unwisely amended to give power to the Board of Health to nullify most of the provisions of the title of the Consolidation act in relation to tenement and lodging houses by dispensing with their execution in certain cases. It seems to the committee that Section 667, as originally enacted, gives quite sufficient power in this respect to said board. Section 667, as originally enacted, is as follows:

The Board of Health shall have authority to make other regulations as to cellars and as to ventilation, consistent with the foregoing, where it shall be satisfied that such regulations will secure equally well the health of the occupants.

The committee advises the amendment of Section 667 by the enactment of its original language, and has drafted such a bill. The committee, however, suggests the continued power to permit private schools in tenements.

More Sanitary Inspectors.

Recommendation is made that owners or persons having control of tenements be required to file with the Department of Health their names and a description of their property, and the committee also makes this recommendation, to carry out which it has prepared a law:

That fifteen additional Sanitary Inspectors be added to the force of the Health Department, and that five more sanitary police be detailed from the Police Department to the Health Department, and that all police officers hereafter detailed from the Police Department to the Health Department be selected for their peculiar fitness from among those who shall pass a civil service examination by the Supervisory Board of Commissioners of the New-York municipal civil service.

Provision for Parks.

As to parks, the committee makes this recommendation:

That within the next three years not less than two small parks, a part of each of which shall be constructed as public playgrounds, shall be laid out and begun in the district east of the Bowery and Catharine Street and south of Fourth Street, and that the Park Board be authorized to issue its bonds to the amount of $3,000,000 for such purposes.

In comment on this, the report says:

In the part of the city thus designated as most urgently in need of the benefits of small parks and of playgrounds dwells, as already stated, a population of 324,000 persons. Each point of the circumference of this tract is not less than 500 feet from any existing or proposed park, and 750 feet from either the North or East River. The exact district in which the committee believes the first additional small parks should be constructed has an area of over 400 acres, (402.16,) with a quarter of a million of inhabitants, (248,908.) In a portion of this latter district (Sanitary District A, Ward Eleven) the density is double that of the most crowded part of any other city in the civilized world; and over its entire extent the density reaches the extraordinary figure of 619 to the acre.

This committee presents a bill compelling the Board of Street Opening and Improvement to locate and begin the construction of such parks within three years, and the appropriation of $3,000,000 to be raised by bonds for that purpose. The bill permits schoolhouses and municipal bathhouses to be erected on these especial parks. This bill further provides that such additional bonds be issued as may be necessary for the completion of the park at Mulberry Bend, and further provides for expenditures necessary to complete the two other parks already undertaken under the Small Parks act. The bill does not abridge the right of the city to expend $1,000,000 annually under the Small Parks act.

The committee urges in the strongest possible way that playgrounds be provided for the children attending the public schools, and recommends:

That no school building shall hereafter be erected without the same being provided with a good and sufficient playground, or playgrounds, of a size proportionate to the number of scholars in said school; and that as rapidly as possible proper and sufficient open-air playgrounds be attached to the schools now existing.

The following recommendations are not accompanied by bills:

That, as one of the principal means of prevention of overcrowding of houses and districts, rapid-transit facilities be pushed forward as vigorously as possible.

More Bathing Places Needed.

That, in addition to the free floating baths, maintained in the Summer months, the city should open in the crowded districts fully-equipped bathing establishments, on the best European models, and with moderate charges.

That numerous drinking fountains and sufficient public lavatories be established in the tenement-house districts.

That the electric light be extended as rapidly as possible throughout all parts of the tenement-house districts.

That the system of asphalt pavements be extended as rapidly as possible throughout the streets of the tenement-house districts of the city.

That a thorough inquiry be made as to the condition of the older schoolhouses in New-York, and as to the sufficiency of school accommodations in general; and that the number of kindergartens be largely increased in connection with the public-school system.

That a law be passed making the offenses of soliciting and the maintenance of disorderly houses in tenement houses punishable with greater severity than when they are committed elsewhere.

That the present Tenement House Board, consisting of certain city officials, be abrogated, and that special commissions, with full powers of examination and recommendation, be constituted by the Legislature at intervals of not more than five years.

Reciting the story of the labors of the committee, the report tells of the many sources from which information was drawn, and, referring to the inspection of houses, says:

In the course of three examinations nearly all of the tenement houses in New-York were cursorily inspected, and from June to December examinations and re-examinations ulation of 255,683. Of these, 4,457 houses had been investigated, occupied by a population of 255,033. Of these, 4,084 houses were thrown out as not coming under a sufficiently inferior classification, leaving 3,984 houses, with a population of 121,323, which were surveyed with as much particularity and care as was permitted during the time and by the means at the disposal of the committee.

Immigrants in the City.

After relating the conditions affecting tenement house life in New-York, the insular character of the city, its narrowness, its position as the chief port of entry, the high value of real estate, and the lack of breathing places, the report says:

It is impossible to ascertain from existing data how many immigrants yearly remain in New-York City. At the office of the United States Commission of Immigration, Ellis Island, New-York Harbor, there are figures showing the number of immigrants coming to America who give their intended destination as New-York State. Of course, a very large part of these remain in the city; but the figures in the possession of the Commissioners show a new enemy

	Total immig's to the U. S.	Total immig's at N. Y.	Total immig's to N. Y.
Year ending June 30, '91	560,319	405,664	169,841
Year ending June 30, '92	579,663	445,987	234,311
Year ending June 30, '93	439,730	343,422	153,223
Year ending June 30, '94	285,631	219,046	91,109

It will be seen that 45.85 per cent. of all the immigrants who were landed at this port were destined to the State of New-York. But these figures are, to a certain extent, misleading, in so far that they do not represent the actual number, or anything like it, who remain in New-York, for the simple reason that New-York is the distributing point for the whole country.

As to the actual number of the population of immediate foreign descent, the figures, though not complete, are at least, much more accurate.

On June 1, 1890, the date of the United States census, of the 1,489,627 whites in New-York 636,986 were foreign born; that is, 42.8 per cent., not counting the nearly 26,000 of African descent born in America. At the same date 76.2 per cent. had foreign-born mothers.

In the density of the population of New-York in comparison with that of other cities, New-York, including the thinly-populated annexed district, ranks sixth. New-York below the Harlem has a greater density per acre than any other city in the world—143.2 per acre. Paris comes next, with a density of 125.2 per acre, and Berlin follows, with 113.6. The population of New-York in 1894 has been estimated by Dr. Tracy as 1,057,452, a figure which may be somewhat excessive, as the rate of increase may not have been the usual one, owing to a decrease in the flow of immigration, and some emigration to Europe in consequence of the recent financial depression. According to the estimates based upon the above total, Sanitary District A, of the Eleventh Ward, contained on June 1, 1894, as many as 986.4 persons to every one of its thirty-two acres. The census of 1890 gives 800.47 to this district. It may be that these figures are equaled in some parts of the world, but the only information at hand indicates but one district approaching this—a part of Bombay, which had in 1881 a population of 759.06 to the acre in an area of 46.06 acres. It should be noted that the Asiatic density is comparatively more oppressive, as it is spread over much less floor space, the New-York buildings having more stories. The densest small section of Europe seems to be the Josefstadt of Prague, with its 485.4 to the acre; but New-York's Tenth Ward exceeds this, with not less than 626.29 to the acre, and the Tenth Ward has nearly five times the acreage of the crowded district in Prague.

Dangers in Tenements.

The entire population of the tenements in 1893, according to the Board of Health Census, was 1,332,773 persons living in 39,138 houses, out of an entire estimated population of 1,891,306. Laws touching upon tenements may, therefore, where there is no exception, directly affect 70.46 of our population. But it is estimated that of the entire tenement house population defined by law only about four-fifths really belong to the class which is usually designated by that term, the remaining fifth living in what are known as flats, or apartment houses.

The "double-decker," so called, is the one hopeless form of tenement house construction. It began with the old New-York dwelling altered over; and gradually a type was produced in some respects better and in some worse than the earlier forms of the narrow tenement. The double-decker cannot be well ventilated; it cannot be well lighted; it is not safe in case of fire.

The tenement-house population of New-York is crowded into tall and narrow buildings not of fireproof construction. The only alleviation of the ever-threatening danger from fire is in the system of iron fire-escapes on the outside of the buildings, and the existence of an alert and well-trained Fire Department. A map prepared by the Fire Department giving the fires in all parts of the city for a single year shows that the greatest activity of the department is in the most populous tenement-house districts. In the year ending June 30, 1894, there were 2,415 tenement-house fires, involving a loss of $608,784, and in that time fifteen occupants were killed outright and seventy-six injured.

It is a startling fact that while less than one-third of the buildings in New-York are tenement houses, among them occur annually more than one-half of the fires. During the half-year or more that this committee has been at work, seven fatal tenement-house fires have taken place, in each of four of these one life was lost; in one two lives, in another three lives, and in still another, seven; making a total of sixteen deaths.

The evils inflicted by tenement-house fires should not be computed in mere statistics of death, personal injury, or of property destroyed. Such a fire, even when not reckoned serious, means a panic—with all the distress suggested by the word, and the unrecorded ills that follow such a calamity. The destruction of property, of slight money value, entails sudden eviction and generally the uninsured loss of all the worldly possessions of the tenant. When it is remembered that the larger part of our populations is peculiarly subject to these dangers, it becomes a public evil that it should there be legislation looking to the future, but that something should be done at once to reduce the number and virulence of tenement-house fires.

It is well known that many fires originate in cellars or basements. For this reason certain hazardous occupations in these should be at once prevented or made more safe, and in future construction an unbroken fire-proof floor should be required in the very lowest story. This solid floor has sanitary uses, as well as value in protection from fire.

Fire-proof construction is much less expensive than is popularly supposed. It is to be remembered that the greater permanence of the building, the decreased ratio of repairs with advancing age, and the saving in insurance, are elements that tend to counterbalance the increased cost.

Why Ventilation Is Poor.

The condition in certain sections of the city caused by the overcrowding of buildings is serious and quite as menacing to health as the overcrowding of inhabitants in the tenement houses themselves.

The statistics accentuate the necessity of a law providing that no discretion should be allowed the Building Department in granting permits for houses to cover more than 70 per cent. of the area of any inside lot. The law has long limited the area which should be covered, but has permitted exceptions to be made. These exceptions have become the rule, and a block was discovered in which nearly 93 per cent. of the total area is covered by buildings; others running from 80 to 90 per cent. to 86 per cent., and a total average for thirty-four blocks showing 78.13 of the area built upon.

This greatly reduces the means of ventilation and the breathing space of those living in the rear apartments, particularly in view of the fact that the average number of stories throughout this section is nearly 4½. Taking this as an average height of buildings, the ventilation for at least the first three floors must be most inadequate and the air impure. Moreover, the extra risk, from a fire insurance point of view, in this crowded section is 12½ per centum of the entire area, or, in other words, one house in eight is regarded as of a seriously inflammable character—certainly a most dangerous condition, both as to buildings and humanity in such a thickly-populated neighborhood.

The most important evidence concerning the "healthfulness" of the tenement houses in this city is to be found in the statistics which show the proportion of the annual deaths which occur in them to the total number of their inhabitants.

In Regard to Death Rates.

The high death rate among Italians, the report says, is due to unsanitary conditions, overcrowding, and lack of ventilation, but mainly to the fact that they are affected by the change from the equable climate of Italy to the severe one of New-York. The diet which they are accustomed to there is not suitable to this climate, and they deteriorate owing to insufficient nourishment. They conceal from the Health Department cases of contagious diseases, and they live in the most unsanitary houses.

With an average density of 57.2, i. e., an average of 57.2 tenants to the house, the highest in the city, the death rate in the Tenth Ward is 17.14, the report says. This means that, while the Tenth Ward is first on the list of density in populataon in its tenement houses, it ranks twenty-second among the wards in its death rate, there being but two wards (the Third and the Twenty-fourth) with a lower rate. While other factors may tend slightly to affect this, it is in the main due to the nationality of its population, which is largely composed of Hebrews, whose religious laws are designed to maintain health.

The mere fact that one ward has more inhabitants than another does not necessarily mean that the death rate is higher in the entire ward than in wards where there are fewer inhabitants. But the first well-known cause operating to effect an increase in the death rate is density of population. The following table shows the average density per acre:

Wards.	Acreage.	Population.	Density per Acre.
Tenth	110	68,383	621.66
Thirteenth	107	43,577	407.26
Eleventh	106	77,668	896.41
Seventh	109	35,578	331.20
Seventeenth	351	108,190	311.76
Fourteenth	96	25,738	268.10
Sixth	86	20,245	235.40
Twentieth	444	80,490	181.30
Fourth	83	14,920	179.75
Nineteenth	1,480	196,656	132.87
Ninth	322	41,676	129.42
Twenty-first	411	47,585	115.77
Eighth	183	20,354	111.22
Sixteenth	349	33,589	96.23
Twenty-second	1,529	140,571	91.93
Eighteenth	450	39,894	88.65
Fifteenth	198	9,892	49.95
First	154	7,565	49.12
Twelfth	5,504	252,331	45.84
Fifth	168	6,933	41.26
Third	95	1,548	16.29
Twenty-third	4,267	32,946	7.72
Second	81	175	2.16
Twenty-fourth	8,050	1,233	.153

Average density per acre for the first twenty-two wards, 103,267, Wards Twenty-three and Twenty-four eliminated. It should be remembered that this is merely the density of the tenement-house population.

House Density and Mortality.

In studying the effect on health of the density of the population, it will not do to take the superficial density, i. e., density per acre or number of square miles, shown in the first table, as a basis of comparison because there is hardly a section in the city entirely composed of tenement houses. While in any particular locality the tenement houses themselves may be overcrowded, and the area covered by them, if kept separate from the rest of the buildings in the locality, might show a very high density per acre, as a matter of fact there may be so many other buildings, shops, or stores, as to reduce the apparent density to a low figure. It is, therefore, better to take for the purpose of comparison the house density, the average number of tenants in each tenement house, as shown in the following table, which also gives the general death rate for each ward:

Wards.	Tenants to a House.	Death Rate.
First	36.0	33.18
Second	21.9	28.57
Third	32.2	16.15
Fourth	31.5	33.78
Fifth	29.1	32.60
Sixth	38.8	27.36
Seventh	43.4	22.36
Eighth	24.6	31.96
Ninth	27.4	26.56
Tenth	57.2	17.14
Eleventh	35.3	22.84
Twelfth	32.8	20.69
Thirteenth	41.8	23.59
Fourteenth	40.5	35.12
Fifteenth	27.5	29.32
Sixteenth	30.0	23.02
Seventeenth	37.2	21.64
Eighteenth	30.2	20.83
Nineteenth	36.1	20.33
Twentieth	28.4	24.63
Twenty-first	32.6	23.96
Twenty-second	33.9	22.78
Twenty-third	22.6	18.39
Twenty-fourth	12.7	7.30

The average number of tenants to each house for the entire city was thirty-four, and the general death rate was 22.75.

An examination of this table clearly shows there is no parallelism between the house density of the population and the death rate. The greatest density, 57.2, is in the Tenth Ward, which also has the lowest death rate, if we except the Third Ward, in which there are only forty-eight tenements altogether.

The wards showing the greatest house density combined with a low death rate, namely, the Tenth and Seventh Wards, are very largely populated by Russian and Polish Jews. This is, in fact, the Jewish quarter of the city. The wards having the highest death rate, the Fourth and Fourteenth, the former with a house density below the average and the latter with one lower than the lowest of the Jewish districts, are largely occupied by Italians, and constitute two of the numerous Italian colonies which are distributed through the city.

It is worth a passing notice that in the Sixth Ward, which is also the seat of an Italian colony—in the notorious "Mulberry Bend," where the house density is high, 38.8, the death rate is considerably lower than in the other wards just mentioned, namely, 27.36. This is possibly ca

SCORED BY HIS BROTHER

William Osborn Says that He Called Charles a Fool.

HE QUESTIONS SOME TRANSACTIONS

Firm's Indorsements Next Door to Forgery, He Declares—Income of the Man Who Spent Money Lavishly.

William Osborn, testifying under oath, said yesterday of his brother, Charles S. Osborn:

"I told Charles that he was a —— fool, and ought to be in jail."

From the additional testimony given by William, it was made pretty clear that this conclusion was built upon a long series of extraordinary actions on the part of Charles, who for years has been well known as a man about town, who spent money like water. Some of this money was obtained, according to William Osborn, by means "that were next door to forgery."

William was called as a witness in the supplementary proceedings begun against Charles by Arnold Hepner, who holds a judgment for $908.84 on a promissory note. From beginning to end the testimony of the witness was of a most spirited, outspoken, and interesting kind.

Mr. Osborn began his evidence by saying that he was a member of the firm of John Osborn, Sons, & Co., wine merchants, at 45 Beaver Street, of which Charles was also a member until, as the witness said, "he was put out," last November. The firm is fifty-eight years old, and, to quote the witness again, "has never been dishonored." The present members of the firm, Mr. Osborn said, are his brother Robert and himself.

The witness swore that there were no profits earned by the firm during 1893. When a balance was struck on July 1, 1894, the witness said, it was discovered that Charles S. Osborn had overdrawn his account $35,197.82.

"It was not until Nov. 15, 1894," said Mr. Osborn, "that we put my brother Charles out of the firm, and he then owed us $44,772, with interest. Under our partnership agreement it was understood that any member of the firm who overdrew his account should pay 6 per cent. interest."

Mr. Osborn then proceded to tell how, according to the terms of the co-partnership, when any partner permitted any personal judgment to be entered against him and did not pay it at once, the other members could dissolve the partnership. In consequence, when, in November, 1894, the other members of the firm discovered that Charles had violated this agreement, he was notified that the firm would be dissolved. Charles then owed the firm $100,000, and when the partnership was dissolved Mr. Osborn said his brother transferred a plot at 463 Central Park West to the firm, subject to a mortgage of $43,500, and that it was worth about $48,000. He also transferred his interest in his mother's estate.

"How much had Charles been drawing?" asked Wales F. Severance, who represents the payment creditor.

"We agreed that he should have $2,000 a month in the Fall of 1893, and he continued to draw that amount until July, 1894. We stopped their payment when we were forced, in order to protect the honor of the firm, to take up notes that he had indorsed with the firm name for $38,300."

"Have you, since Nov. 15, 1894, had a conversation with Charles S. Osborn in regard to his lost books and papers?" asked Mr. Severance.

"Yes; he called, and I said that the court wanted his books."

"Did you make any reply?"

"I said 'That's none of my business."

"Didn't you say anything more?"

"No, I did not. I don't talk to him except on business," was the emphatic reply.

"Where did you have this conversation?"

"In the street."

"Doesn't he come to your office?"

"Sometimes he dodges in and out, but we don't see him."

"Do you know anything about Charles's checks and books?"

"No, and if you could make anything out of them it is more than we could do, or more than he could," said Mr. Osborn with a laugh.

"In regard to these notes, which were indorsed with the firm name by Charles S. Osborn, when did your first learn of their existence?"

"On Nov. 18, Sunday, I believe."

"How soon after this did you have a conversation with your brother?"

"Very soon. I told him he was a —— fool, and ought to be in jail, that was all I said."

"Were the signatures of the firm name forgeries?"

"I decline to answer," was the reply.

"Were the indorsements affixed by your brother Charles made with the consent of the firm?"

"No, Sir, they were next door to forgery, I guess."

This came out with vehemence, but it was evident the witness had not intended to say anything about it. Commenting on the answer Mr. Severance said:

"They were not next door to forgeries, but at the door itself."

Mr. Osborn made no reply to this, and continuing Mr. Severance asked:

"Notwithstanding the firm did not authorize the indorsement of the notes, and has no liability for their payment, you did assume them?"

"Yes, for the honor of the firm, which has been unquestioned for fifty-eight years."

"Was the firm of John Osborn, Sons & Co. a party in any way to the transaction of making, or indorsing, or placing the notes in circulation?"

"No."

"Was there any written authority for Charles S. Osborn to sign the firm name?"

"No."

"Was it the custom for a member of the firm to endorse notes for the firm?"

"Never. Our firm never gave notes or endorsed notes."

"What interest had Charles S. Osborn in the firm on Nov. 15, 1894?"

"Thirty-three and one-third per cent. in the profits."

"Was he a one-third partner in the assets?"

"No, he was a debtor to the firm for $100,000."

"Does your firm own 45 Beaver Street, which is worth $100,000? And a one-half interest in 8 Park Place, valued at $250,000? Also Brooklyn City Railway stock, valued at $620,000, and other assets worth $400,000?"

"It does."

"How much did Charles draw out in 1893?"

"Forty thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents."

"Have you any objection to Charles S. Osborn going to your office and looking through his desk for papers and books?"

"I have not; but if you can tell what he has done with his money you will be very smart. I would give $1,000 to find out myself."

"Do you know about a letter signed by the firm and sent to Charles S. Osborn, in which the firm said that he could have nothing further to do with the firm, and also notifying him that his allowance from the firm of $500 a month had been cut off?"

"Yes," replied the witness. "I believe such a letter was written. He wrote to us and wanted to become engaged as a salesman, but after a consultation we decided that after what he had done in regard to indorsing notes with the firm's name we could not employ him in any capacity."

At this point the hearing, which was held in the City Hall, was adjourned.

CLAIM OF LAWYER DICKERSON.

Mr. Haskin Disputed the Original Bill, and a Lawsuit Now Results.

Edward N. Dickerson of the law firm of Cowen, Dicekerson & Brown, 15 Wall Street, was retained in 1884 by Samuel E. Haskin of Cohocton, Steuben County, to attend to certain cases in connection with patents to vulcanize wood.

The cases having been disposed of, Mr. Dickerson presented a bill for $35,000 for services. Mr. Haskin refused to pay the bill, and Mr. Dickerson sued.

Subsequently an agreement was entered into to settle the matter for $5,000, and Mr. Haskin gave Mr. Dickerson a $3,000 and a $2,000 note, the first of which was paid at its maturity, but upon the second a default was made. Another agreement was then made, by which Mr. Dickerson received $1,500 in cash and a note for $1,232, which was not paid at its maturity.

When Mr. Haskin defaulted on the last note, Mr. Dickerson, claiming that its nonpayment rendered all stipulations void, at once entered judgment for his original claim, which, with costs and interest, amounted to $55,314.

This judgment stood of record until yesterday, when Judge Dugro, on a motion made by Mr. Haskin's attorneys, ordered that it be vacated and that Mr. Haskin be allowed to come in and defend the action.

Mr. Haskin's attorneys admitted that the amount of the last note upon which a default had been made in payment, $1,232, was due, but claimed that upon this payment Mr. Dickerson's bill and claim would be satisfied.

After considerable argument by the attorneys on both sides, Judge Dugro directed Mr. Haskin to deposit $1,232 with the court as a condition to opening the default and allowing Mr. Haskin to defend the suit. The deposit was made and the case will be tried.

There was a letter in the case that reflected upon Mr. Dickerson. This Judge Dugro ordered off the records and no knowledge of its contents could be obtained.

SHOULD BE PAID, MULLER THINKS

He Is the Witness Long Detained in the Meyer Case.

Carl Muller, alias Carl Kirfel, alias a half dozen other names, belongs to that class of persons who do not know when they are well off.

Muller was the chief witness against Dr. Henry Meyer, who is serving a life sentence for poisoning Ludwig Brandt to get insurance money. On the stand, under cross-examination, Muller admitted that he was a thief, a bigamist, a swindler, a perjurer, and an accessory to at least one murder. But he turned State's evidence and escaped the consequence of his misdeeds.

Since the conviction of Meyer and for nearly a year previous, Muller has been living in the House of Detention, as the prosecution wanted to be sure of him as a witness against the wife of Dr. Meyer. When Mrs. Meyer's case was quashed, there was no further use for Muller, and yesterday he was discharged from the House of Detention.

He was taken to the District Attorney's office, and, instead of being grateful for having escaped a long term in State prison, he entered a most vigorous protest because the State had not paid him for his "loss of time" while he was in the House of Detention. He also had a complaint to make because he had only received three meals a day.

When Mr. Unger of the District Attorney's office, to whom he made his complaints, recovered from the shock given him by the fellow's assurance, he had something to say in pretty vigorous English, and Muller, still grumbling, left the building.

LEACH SEEKS REINSTATEMENT.

He at One Time Was a Keeper in the Second District Prison.

Michael N. Leach was formerly one of the keepers of the Second District Prison. He was discharged by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Oct. 7 last upon the ground that he attempted to influence a prisoner to employ a certain lawyer whom he named; also because he had supplied whisky to one of the prisoners in the corridors of the prison.

Leach wants to be reinstated upon the ground that his discharge was unwarranted and without having given him an opportunity to be heard. He applied to Justice Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioners to reinstate him to his old post.

The Commissioners, in answer to the application, say that the charges were read to him when they were made, and he was informed that the Warden was ready to substantiate them. The reply of Mr. Leach to this was, it is alleged, that what the Warden said was true.

Justice Barrett said that an issue of fact was presented by the answer, and therefore he could not grant a peremptory mandamus, but would grant an alternative writ, and the case would then have to go to the jury for trial.

Some of the evidence upon which Leach was discharged was given before the Lexow committee.

VERDICT FOR FIREMAN FARLEY.

Crusade Against Storing Trucks in the Street May Result.

A verdict for $7,500 damages, rendered against the city yesterday by a jury before Judge Gildersleeve in the Superior Court, may lead to a general crusade against owners of trucks who store their vehicles in the public streets at night.

The plaintiff was Lawrence P. Farley, a member of the Fire Department. Farley was driving Hose Cart No. 20 to a fire early on the morning of Nov. 20, 1892.

It was pitch dark, but relying on a clear roadway Farley drove at a rapid gait. In front of 383 Broome Street his cart ran into a truck that was standing there with such force that he was thrown to the ground. His skull was fractured and several ribs broken, and he was otherwise injured.

He was confined to the hospital for months, and when released he found that he was incapacitated from further service in the department, and was retired. His lawyers, Alfred and Charles Steckler, sued the city in his behalf, and upon the trial they proved that the truck against which the hose cart ran had been standing in front of the premises for months prior to the accident, in violation of the city ordinances. It took the jury only five minutes to reach a verdict. This case is the first of the kind that has ever been tried.

DIFFERENCE IN PRICE A FACTOR

New-York Commercial Company Wins on Its Contract Point.

An interesting trial that had lasted two days was concluded yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman and a jury. The case was brought by the Mercer Rubber Company against the New-York Commercial Company, upon two contracts made in August, 1892, for the sale of 70,000 pounds of rubber, deliverable in September, October, and November, 1892.

The plaintiff claimed that the time of delivery of the rubber had been extended by agreement. It demanded the rubber in April, 1893. At that time the market was very much higher than it was in September, October, and November, 1892. The defendant had failed to deliver about 40,000 pounds of the rubber. It admitted its liability, but claimed that it was liable only for the difference between the contract price and the price prevailing in September, October, and November, 1892. That difference was $1,580.

The plaintiff proved a damage to the amount of $3,999.47. The jury, however, found in favor of the defendant's theory, and gave a verdict for only $1,580.

Nathaniel Myers, of Myers & Anable, represented the defendant.

RICHARD LEACH GUILTY OF MURDER

He Told the Jury in His Own Behalf that His Wife Killed Herself.

Richard Leach was yesterday convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of murder in the first degree.

Leach, who is a Southerner, lived, with his wife, at 412 West Forty-ninth Street. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 18 last, it was charged, he stabbed his wife in the neck, killing her. Then he slashed himself in the throat, but did not inflict a fatal wound. Afterward he gave himself up to the police.

He went on the stand yesterday in his own defense and swore that his wife killed herself. He said that on account of her drunken habits he threatened to leave her. A quarrel followed, and he left her, saying that he would not return. He came back, however, and found her lying on the bed with her throat cut.

The jury evidently gave no credence to this story, for it brought in a verdict of guilty after less than half an hour's deliberation. Leach betrayed no emotion on hearing the verdict. He was remanded till Tuesday for sentence.

SUIT AGAINST GEORGE P. WORK.

Henry Dickinson Wants $272 for Keeping His Horses.

Henry Dickinson sues to recover $272 from George P. Work, son of Frank Work, the banker. Mr. Dickinson has a farm at Brewsters.

He says that in the early part of April last Mr. Work requested him to stable and keep for him several horses, including the hackney mare Cedarhurst, during the Summer. Mr. Dickinson said he boarded and pastured the animals until Sept. 1, when he sent Mr. Work a bill for their keep amounting to $272, with the statement that he would keep the animals until paid.

No attention was paid to the bill, so Mr. Dickinson took legal proceedings to recover the amount. Mr. Work has neglected to interpose any defense to the claim, and, on motion of Meyers & Anabel, the case was yesterday sent by Justice Barrett to David Thompson as referee.

SULLIVAN ESCAPES PENITENTIARY

He Had Put Up the Rail Upon Which He Leaned When Arraigned.

John Sullivan, a carpenter, was arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday charged with burglary in the third degree. His lawyer told the Recorder that Sullivan was a respectable mechanic, and had worked on the Criminal Courts Building, in which he was arraigned.

"Is that so, Sullivan?" the Recorder asked.

"Yes, your Honor," he answered. "I put up the very rail I am leaning against now. If I hadn't taken a sup too much I wouldn't be here to-day."

"Well, I will give you a chance," said the Recorder. "I will allow you to plead to petit larceny. I won't humiliate you by sending you to the penitentiary—you will go to the City Prison for sixty days."

Brush Back in Jail.

Victor Brush, who became violently insane while confined in Ludlow Street Jail as a prisoner and a witness against Alfonzo Sperloza, charged with counterfeiting, was returned to the jail Wednesday night from the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, where he was taken Dec. 4 last.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The trial of "Los" Curtis, charged with violating the election law, was continued in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The complaint was made at the instance of the Good Government Clubs. It alleges that Curtis offered George F. McCarthy, a private detective in the employ of the Good Government Clubs, 25 cents to register illegally.

—Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant in the case of Paul Woods, who sued the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company for $10,000 for the loss of two fingers while working an asbestos crusher in Brooklyn. The plaintiff failed to prove negligence on the part of the defendant.

—A jury was secured yesterday to try Thomas Reilly for murder. Reilly, it is alleged, killed Peter Matthews in front of 597 East Seventy-fourth Street on the afternoon of March 14, 1892. Reilly was confined on Ward's Island and was only pronounced fit for trial a few weeks ago. The case will go on to-day.

—Henry A. Abbey was discharged from custody by Justice Ingraham yesterday, in Oyer and Terminer. Abbey was arrested on a complaint made by Curtis & Graham, furniture dealers, who charged that he had stolen a promissory note for $100. Judge Ingraham held that there could be no larceny of a promissory note.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 10, original—Ex parte: In the matter of Eugene V. Debs et al., petitioners.—Petition for writ of error denied.

No. 11, original—Ex parte: In the matter of Eugene V. Debs et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari granted, and rule to show cause awarded returnable on Monday, the 28th inst.

No. 202—The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew Brown.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Dismissed, per stipulation.

No. 241—The Continental Insurance Company of the City of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. The Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Dismissed, per stipulation.

No. 154—The Bell Silver and Copper Mining Company et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. The First National Bank of Butte et al.—Argument continued by M. Kirkpatrick for the defendants in error and appellees, and concluded by A. H. Garland for the plaintiffs in error and appellants.

No. 155—The National Cash Register Company, appellant, vs. The Boston Cash Indicator and Recorder Company et al.—Argued by Edward Rector and Lysander Hill for the appellant and by Frederick P. Fish for the appellees.

The day call for Friday, Jan. 18, will be as follows: Nos. 138, 158, 162, 164, 165, 139, 166, 167, 168, 169.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 122, Post Office Building.

Jury calendar—91—Wood vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 94—Wagley vs. Traders and Travelers' Accident Company. Adjourned cases—1—Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co. vs. Continental Insurance Co. 2—Hamburger vs. Hirshfield. 3—Same vs. Paltow. 4—Gould Manufacturing Company vs. Kroder. 5—Vermilyea vs. Brown. 6—Schweinburg vs. Stern. 7—Central Trust Company vs. Schenectady Street Railway Company. 8—National Folding Box and Paper Company vs. Elsas.

Cases Noticed—9—Park vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 10—Williams vs. Provident Fund Society. 11—Same vs. same. 12—Same vs. same. 13—Everett vs. Hamlenbeck. 14—Le Page vs. Laiance and Grosjean Manufacturing Company.

STATE COURTS.

STATE NOTICE.

CITY COURT—To enable the Bench and Bar to attend the funeral of the late

Pleadings.—1—Leo Altman. 2—Charles H. Nichols. 3—Charles E. Brooks. 4—John Murphy and William McCarthy. 5—Francis Le Lie. 6—Edward Bennett and Thomas Cotter. 7—Louis Pieterson. 8—Clara Afisdorf. 9—George Smith. 10—James Lynch. 11—James Smith, alias James Quinn. 12—Harold G. Butt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—John Curtis. 2—Wilton Gray. 3—Henry Tannerbaum. 4—John Bean. 5—Pincus Berman. 6—Michael Petralia and Jerry Sanders. 7—Otto Arzt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Thomas Reilly.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Dickinson vs. Work—David Thomson.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Copeland vs. Stevenson (two cases)—John H. Judge.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Bernhard vs. Kurz—John Fennel.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Jencks vs. Saalfield—John Fennel.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Matter of People's Cold Storage and Warehouse Company—T. McIlvaine.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Emil Unger vs. Carl P. Stirn—Emil Unger.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—People, &c., vs. Bankers' Loan Investment Company—James M. Gifford and Charles B. Hillhouse.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Part II.—Landon, J.

772—Gray vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad. 567—McKinney vs. Bolen. 776—Freidman vs. Crowell. 752—Baldwin vs. Robinson. 660—Dee vs. Worthington. 783—Stillwell vs. Cook and others. 534—Webster vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 74—Whiteside vs. Long Island Railroad. 383—Chelsea vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1769—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Company. 794—Caulfield, N. D., 21, vs. Smith. 805—Halt vs. Gallagher. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 817—Coppock vs. Long Island Railroad. 818—Endows vs. Kings County Brewing Company. 819—Spring vs. Bowne. 820—Bogart vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 821—Regin vs. Moylan. 822—Burke vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 824—Sullivan vs. Rogan. 825—Luddington vs. Ford. 826—Reaney vs. Standard Oil Company. 827—Eccles vs. Radam. 828—Simonson vs. Smith. 829—Cole vs. Sulphur Company. 830—Jardin vs. Howell. 831—Huber Brewery vs. Grof. 832—Collins vs. Accident Insurance Company. 833—Donovan vs. Morris. 834—Dooley vs. Herr. 836—Cacace vs. Buckman. 837-8—Donahue vs. Brown. 839—McMahon vs. Berry. 840—Ehmer vs. Title Trust Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 840.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.

161—Keline vs. Kehlenbach.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, C. J.

Shore-Cause Calendar—1291—Solomon et al. vs. Federgreen. 1964—Simonetti vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 2075—In the matter of Caroline M. Stone, a supposed incompetent person. 1516—Aldrich vs. Markey. 1906—In the matter of Bridget McElroy, a supposed incompetent person. 2027—D'Alnizo vs. Federspiel. 1922—Marquis vs. Halferty et al. 2030—Quintano vs. Smith et al. 1970—Nichols Gas Fixture Company vs. Russell, impleaded, &c. 199—Burger & Hower Brewing Company vs. Gottschalk.

Regular Calendar.—229—Paetzig vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 821—Bennet, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 837—Underhill vs. Rodwell. 1012—McKeever, admr., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 322—Leahy vs. Egan. 1283—Neill vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 709—Hamilton, Jr., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 849—Deffley vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1050—Elfinger vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 976—Klucken vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1297—Moore vs. Valentine et al. 1226—Hanscom, assignee, &c., vs. Bough. 1103—Kiernan vs. Klein. 963—Wynne vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1018—Von Salzen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 157—Kiernan vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 976—Rubinowitz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1102—Mulligan vs. Jennings.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J.—19—Mundy vs. McGuire.

DEFAULTER BLAISDELL SURRENDERS

After a Defalcation and Flight Ten Years, He Returns to Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 17.—John H. Blaisdell, who for some time prior to February, 1885, had been the bookkeeper of the Weetamoe Mills, in this city, walked into the Central Police Station to-day, and announced that he desired to surrender himself. His coming was as sudden and unexpected as his departure. When he left the town, ten years ago, he was, as a subsequent investigation showed, a defaulter to the amount of $40,000, which the stockholders of the Weetamoe Mill have had to stand. He went to Canada and evaded arrest and trial under the criminal indictment which was found against him. He lived there for a few years, and then went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has resided for a long time unmolested, although the fact that he was there was well-known to people in this city.

Some of the Directors of the Weetamoe Mill say that he is desirous to have the indictment nol prossed; that he is tired of living the life he has for the past ten years, and prefers to take any risk in order to be at home once more. It is not known what the Weetamoe people will do, as there is a diversity of sentiment among the Directors regarding the matter of pressing the case.

TEN YEARS FOR ANNA LEDWON

Sentence of a Woman Who Helped Murder Her First Husband.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Anna Ledwon was to-day sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Auburn for the part she took in the murder of her first husband, George Barowitz.

Mrs. Ledwon looked quite indifferent when she appeared in court at 10:30 o'clock. She carried in her arms the baby which has been the companion of her captivity. Her attorney made a very touching plea for leniency. Judge Hatch commanded the prisoner to stand up, and she arose, still holding the baby, which was playing with a blotter. The Court said the jury had been very charitable with the prisoner and had recommended mercy, and the Court would heed the request. The woman displayed no particular emotion when the sentence was pronounced, but muttered to herself as she sat down.

Ledwon, her accomplice, will be sentenced later.

To Collect Fossils for Princeton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day granted permission to J. B. Hatcher of the Geological Survey Department of Princeton College, N. J., to visit the Uncompahgre Ute Indian Reservation, in Utah, for the purpose of collecting fossils during the year. It is the desire of the college to finish the work of the Princeton expedition of 1886.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA S. BIBBY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1895, next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of November, 1894. ANDREW A. BIBBY, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Eliza S. Bibby, deceased. ANDREW M. CLUTE, Attorney for Admr., 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. n16-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TERENCE A. McCAULEY, otherwise known as THOMAS A. McCAULEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of D. J. M. O'Callaghan, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of August, 1894. DANIEL McCAULEY, Administrator. D. J. M. O'CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Administrator, 49 Wall Street, New-York City. au9-law6mF

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JAMES R. CUMING, Thomas Russell, Elizabeth Margery Ferguson, George Ferguson, Kate Kenney, send greeting:

Whereas, James R. Cuming of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of November, 1888, and codicil thereto, bearing date February 6th, 1890, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert W. Ferguson, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and [L. S.] county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja18-law6wF

ARNOLD, REBECCA M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rebecca M. Arnold, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of McCall and Arnold, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of November, 1894. WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Executor. McCALL and ARNOLD, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City. n30-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP REAVES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1894. JOHN D. MILLER, Jr., Executor. BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL, Attorneys for Executor, 21 Broad Street. n16-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. RIKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said John H. Riker, deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Number One Hundred and Forty-five Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of January, 1895.—Dated New-York, July 11th, 1894. SAMUEL RIKER, RICHARD RIKER, Executors. jy13-law6mF&jan19

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA C. VAN BRUNT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 163 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1894. LAMBERT SUYDAM, A. C. QUACKENBUSH, Executors. ALBERT J. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 163 Broadway, N. Y. City. s7-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PENFOLD TILTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Clapp, Room 74, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of October, 1894. HARRIET A. TILTON, Executrix. JOHN H. CLAPP, Attorney for Executrix, No. 50 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. o26-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH KEPPLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Goepel & Raegener, 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1894. PAULINE KEPPLER, UDO KEPPLER, WARD STIEGLITZ, LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Executors. PAUL GOEPEL, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York. o5-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES POSSING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 116 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of August, 1894. EDWARD L'ESTRANGE PHIPPS, Executor. au31-law6mF

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of New-York.—ADAMS C. SUMNER, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. JUST, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Just, deceased; Jeanie C. Ross, John Archibald Campbell and Mary Campbell, his wife; George Campbell and Elizabeth Campbell, his wife; Thomas John Young and Martha Young, his wife, (the above names Mary, Elizabeth, and Martha being fictitious, the real names of defendants so designated being unknown to plaintiff;) Jane Glennie, James Just, and Alexander Just, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New-York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 8th, 1895. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

To the above-named defendants, Jeanie C. Ross, John Archibald Campbell, Mary Campbell, George Campbell, Elizabeth Campbell, Thomas John Young, and Jane Glennie: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated January 16th, 1895, and filed with the verified complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, which complaint was originally filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of January, 1895.—Dated New-York, January 17th, 1895. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address 45 Cedar Street, New-York City, N. Y. ja18-law6wF

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—NELLIE STREBIG, plaintiff, against ISAAC V. STREBIG, defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 12th, 1894. HOWE & HUMMEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office address, New-York City; offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New-York City.

To Isaac V. Strebig, the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated the 12th day of November, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York at his office, in the New Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, December 27, 1894. Yours, etc., HOWE & HUMMEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, New-York City. d28-law6wF

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in New-York County.—MANUEL F. DOMINGUES and ANTONIO M. DOMINGUES, plaintiffs, against HENRY MEYER and LOUIS RAAPKE, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 12th, 1894. EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, New-York.

To Henry Meyer and Louis Raapke: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 12th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city, on the said 12th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 12th, 1894. EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, New-York. d14-law6wF.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. HOWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of D. J. M. O'Callaghan, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of August, 1894. DANIEL McCAULEY, Administrator. D. J. M. O'CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Administrator, 49 Wall Street, New-York City. au9-law6mF

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—MARY M. GAGER against John McLean, Jane McLean, his wife, Julia M. Schermerhorn, Zoller Lumber Company of Fort Plain, Montgomery County, New-York; Matthew Baird, as assignee of John M. Canda and John P. Kane, composing the firm of Canda & Kane; John M. Canda and John P. Kane, composing the firm of Canda & Kane; John H. V. Arnold, individually and as Trustee for the creditors of Duncan C. McKinlay, named in a certain mortgage dated December 5, 1893; Henry McDougall, Roger Potter, Abraham Steers, Nelson H. Salisbury as assignee of Abraham Steers for the benefit of his creditors; Edwin Shuttleworth, Emil Johnson and Adolph Ingald, composing the firm of Johnson and Ingald; Thomas Cannon, Thomas Hagan, The New-York Flexible Wood Flooring Company, George Daily and August Carl

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Amendments to the Pacific Roads Indebtedness Bill Considered.

THE UNION PACIFIC PROPOSITIONS

Mr. Stetson Explains to the House Committee in Washington the Nature of the Changes Desired in Reilly Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day discussed the amendments to the bill looking to the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific roads, suggested by the attorneys of the reorganization committee interested in the affairs of the Union Pacific Road. These amendments are as follows:

Change the rate of interest on the bonds to be given to the United States from 3 to 2 per cent.; provide that these bonds shall be received as conditional payment, and not as collateral security for the existing debt; provide that the lien of the United States to secure the bonds, to be given by the Union Pacific Company shall be first lien on the portion of the road now subject to the lien of the United States, and a lien on all the balance of the Union Pacific Railroad and terminals subject to the existing liens upon such balance, the right to renew such existing liens without increasing them, to be reserved to the company.

The present bill gives a lien upon all property of the company now owned or hereafter acquired. Instead of the sinking fund provided for in the present bill, make the bonds absolutely payable in fifty years, and provide that the company shall in each year pay as a sinking fund $100,000, together with an amount equal to interest on all bonds previously redeemed; provide that in case of any default the bonds shall become due at the option of the President, and as he shall direct. As now provided they might, ipso facto, become due in case of any technical default; revise Section 11, which deprives the company of the power possessed by its competitors of contracting with other railroad companies by removing the special restrictions; provide that when the settlement with the United States is carried out, the existing provisions of law relating to collection of percentages on net earnings shall no longer be in force. This, of course, was the intention, but it is desirable to provide for it in so many words.

Insert a provision which will enable the purchasers of the property at foreclosure sale to organize anew and to carry out the settlement with the United States on the terms specified in the act, and enabling the company to issue stock and bonds in order to raise the money required in order to enable it to accomplish this result.

Mr. Stetson of New-York, an attorney of the Reorganization Committee, explained the importance of the proposed changes, and urged the committee to amend the Reilly bill now in the House calendar, as suggested.

The committee discussed the various proposals, but took no action. The indications are that no change will be made by the committee.

A REAR-END SIGNAL.

A Simple Mechanical Device Tested at South Beach, S. I.

A simple but effective device for sending back warnings from disabled trains was tested on the Staten Island Rapid-Transit Railroad at South Beach yesterday. It consist of a small carriage having side wheels to grasp the rail and top wheels to cause the vehicle to move easily. Its motive power is a large rocket, and it also carries a case of Greek fire, fitted to burn for any time desired. The rocket can be fired in any kind of weather by removing the cap and applying friction.

The entire apparatus weighs about ten pounds, and it can be driven along a railroad track at a speed of thirty miles an hour for a distance of about 3,000 feet.

One of the greatest dangers in railroading comes from rear-end collisions, which occur chiefly in cases of wreck or trains running behind their schedule time. Torches burning a red fire are used in the latter cases as a warning to an approaching train, but in case of a wreck the most reliable method heretofore has been to send a man back from the wrecked train. Any one familiar with railroading knows how difficult it is to reach back sufficiently far to give timely warning to an approaching train, especially in stormy weather. To do this mechanically and with the greatest reliability and dispatch are the objects of the apparatus tested yesterday.

Staten Island Electric Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The Staten Island Terminal Electric Company was incorporated with the Secretary of State today. The company will build and operate a street surface railway for a distance of about three miles from the ferry landing at St. George, in New-Brighton, Richmond County, and form a loop with such spurs and branches as may be necessary, which loop shall terminate at the place of beginning in the village of New-Brighton. The capital is $50,000, and the Directors are Herman Bergholtz, De F. Van Vleet, Franklin C. Corneil, Daniel Thomson, C. J. Rumsey of Ithaca; Frederick Leuchter, Port Richmond, S. I.; Alfred Hendricks, New-York City; Grant Crabtree, New-Brighton, S. I., and W. H. Bostwick.

Railroads May Charge for Bicycles.

At the annual convention of railway General Baggage Agents, which closed in St. Louis yesterday, there was a long discussion of the question of free transportation of bicycles and baby carriages. The statement was made that one Eastern railroad carried more than 7,000 bicycles free last Summer. A resolution was adopted recommending that a uniform extra baggage rate be charged for transporting bicycles and baby carriages hereafter.

East-Bound Rate Cutting.

A number of Western railroad Managers met in the Trunk Line Association offices, in this city, yesterday, and discussed plans for stopping rate cutting on east-bound freight traffic. The situation is such that further investigation and discussion will be necessary before any practical results can be reached.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—No progress has yet been made toward the settlement of the differences between the Union Pacific and the other Western lines which are interested in the formation of a new passenger association. Should the Union Pacific remain out of the association the Rock Island and Burlington will put into effect a boycott against it from points west of Cheyenne to points in Iowa on the two roads mentioned.

—Steps toward a consolidation of all the street car lines in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., were taken at the annual meeting of the Kansas City West Side Electric Road yesterday. The road practically passed into the hands of the Metropolitan Company, as B. Hale of Chicago was elected President of the West Side Company and Attorney Hutchins of Kansas City, Kan., Secretary.

—Judgment for $26,473 was entered yesterday against the Brigantine Beach Railroad Company of New-Jersey, in favor of Robert Hunt, for the amount due on unpaid coupons of first mortgage bonds.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United Stock Yard and Transit Company, held in Chicago, Directors were elected as follows: Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; John B. Sherman, F. H. Winston, John J. Mitchell, E. J. Martyn, Albert M. Veeder, and James H. Ashby.

—Benjamin F. Newcomer, President of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, has been selected to succeed the late ex-Gov. Bowie as President of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

—Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association has received information that some of the Western lines have violated the pass agreement by issuing passes to influence traffic.

—Walter Katte, Chief Engineer of the New-York Central Railroad, expects to have the work of abolishing grade crossings in Buffalo under way by the middle of next month.

—The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company for the week ended Jan. 14 were $272,000, against $321,000 for the same period last year, a decrease of $49,000.

—M. C. Healion, who resigned as General Auditor of the Chicago and Great Western Jan. 1, has been appointed assistant to President Hill of the Great Northern lines.

—The recently incorporated White Locomotive Works of West Virginia has established general offices in Buffalo. John L. White of New-York is President.

—Charles H. Strong was elected President and William Brewster, Secretary and Treasurer of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad two or three days ago.

—J. P. Bradfield, the new Superintendent of the Western Division of the New-York Central Railroad, will assume the duties of that office on Feb. 1.

—J. J. Farnsworth has resigned as Division Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, and will accept a similar position with the Plant system.

—C. C. Clarke, First Vice President of the New-York Central Railroad, has gone to Santa Barbara, Cal., with his family.

—A Colorado company has filed articles of incorporation for a new railway from Florence to Silver Cliff, Col.

—H. O. Pond has resigned as Superintendent of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:21|Sun sets...5:01|Moon sets..12:55

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:20	2:01	7:45	8:03
Governors Island	1:50	2:25	8:30	8:37
Hell Gate	3:43	4:18	9:58	10:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Yemassee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 19.		
Ailsa, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gen- oa	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mohawk, London		
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Slavonia, Hamburg		1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
SUNDAY, JAN. 20.		
Ciudad Condal, Havana		10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JAN. 21.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Alliance, Colon		12:00 M.
City of Para, Colon		12:00 M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 22.		
Augusta Victora, Genoa		
Fulda, Bremen		6:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Jan. 18.—Armenia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4; Britannic, Liverpool, Jan. 9; Edam, Rotterdam, Jan. 5; Foxford, Gibraltar, Jan. 8; Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 12; Moskelyne, St. Lucia, Jan. 9; Ptolemy, St. Lucia, Jan. 9; Thingvalla, Christiansand, Jan. 5.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19.—La Bourgogne, Havre, Jan. 12; Monomoy, Liverpool, Jan. 5; New-York, Southampton, Jan. 12; Stuttgart, Bremen, Jan. 8.

SUNDAY, Jan. 20.—Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 5; Grecian, Glasgow, Jan. 5; Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 7; Kronprins Frederick Wilhelm, Naples, Jan. 5.

MONDAY, Jan. 21.—Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 11; Mobile, London, Jan. 10; Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 11; Seguranca, Havana, Jan. 17.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.—Advance, Colon, Jan. 14; Alene, Kingston, Jan. 17; Athos, Port au Prince, Jan. 16; Belgenland, Antwerp, Jan. 12; Persia, Hamburg, Jan. 14; Prins Mauritz, Port au Prince, Jan. 16.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Jan. 17.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) McKay, Trinidad Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to George Christall. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Waesland, (Belg.,) Bence, Antwerp Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Wise, Antwerp Jan. 1, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Albania, (Br.,) Simmons, Huelva Dec. 28, with iron ore to Naylor & Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Morgan, London Jan 1, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Boothby, Leghorn Nov. 30, with mdse. to Henderson & Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS El Mar, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempf, Hamburg Jan. 8 and Southampton 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Slavonia, (Ger.,) Russ, Stettin Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

Bark Lynwood, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Ross, Plymouth 46 ds, with mdse. to Hammill & Gillespie—vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

Bark Restituta Madre, (Ital.,) Mazzella, Seville 54 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Elisabeth, (Ger.,) Reimers, Marseilles 38 ds, in ballast to Watjen, Toel & Co.

Brig H. B. Cleaves, (of Portland, Me.,) Fickett, St. Martin's 10 ds, with salt to order—vessel to Chadwick & Potter.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—Moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Darwin, for Santander, &c.; Benlomond, for Leith; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Norwegian, for Glasgow; Santiago, for Nassau; Olinda, for Lisbon, &c.; Ardandhu, for Matanzas, &c.; El Rio, for New-Orleans; The Queen, for London; Delaware, for Wilmington; Baron Ardrussan, for Calcutta; Thomas Melville, for Lisbon; City of Columbia, for West Point.

Bark Cormorant, for Adelaide, Australia.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Feb. 5, 1895, the third-order light at Key West Light Station, on Key West Island, Fla., will be reestablished with the characteristics described in the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," excepting that its focal plane will be 90½ feet above mean high water, and its visibility, in clear weather, will be 15¼ nautical miles, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea.

On the same date the temporary fixed white lens-lantern light, exhibited from a pole on the tower during the work of rebuilding will be discontinued.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 116, No. 756, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Seventh Lighthouse District, 1893, Pages 12 and 27.

Spoken.

Bark Osaka, (Br.,) Jones, from New-York Nov. 18 for Freemantle, was spoken Dec. 20 in lat 1 S., long 30 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New-York Jan. 5 for Queenstown and Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, sld. from Santos for New-York Jan. 13.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhn, from New-York Jan. 2, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Jan. 5, arr. at London to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. at Genoa at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger., new,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg for New-York, sld. from Havre at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from Bremen for New-York, sld. from Southampton at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Parsell, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown at 1 P. M. to-day.

BOLTERS WERE NOT SUCCESSFUL

The Regular Ticket Chosen at the Election of the Coffee Exchange—Fight Over Clearing-House Plan.

At the annual election of the Coffee Exchange yesterday the regular ticket was successful against the bolters, who put up candidates favorable to an Exchange Clearing House on plans reported last year. The opposition had been disarmed by a circular issued by the Nominating Committee, saying that the regular candidates believed in a clearing-house plan, but not in the one submitted.

It would be wiser, the committee urged, to choose Managers ready to adopt the best plan offered than to elect men committed pledged to a specific plan.

The opposition adopted Charles M. Bull and James N. Jarvie, regular candidates, respectively, for President and Vice President, and Ratje Siedenburg and J. H. Labaree, regular candidates for Managers. A contest was made by nominating for Treasurer Aubrey Bennett, who received 40 votes, against John F. Scott, regular candidate, who received 132 votes. Regular candidates for Managers, who were opposed, but elected, were Henry Schaefer, James C. Russell, George Gravenhorst, and William Bayne, Jr. The regular vote was nearly three times as large as that of the opposition.

Members of the Exchange were surprised by a dispatch from Albany that a hearing set for to-day before the Attorney General on an application to cancel the charter of the Exchange had been adjourned. Many of them could not understand it. Even officers of the Exchange disclaimed knowledge of such a proceeding. They could only infer that the dispatch referred to a proceeding threatened by Baltimore coffee merchants who wished the rules of the Exchange altered. These merchants got into trouble several months ago for refusing to accept coffee sent them by a New-York house with which they had made purchase contracts. The ground of refusal was that the coffee was adulterated or artificially colored. Appeal in the case was exhausted at the Exchange, decisions being uniformly against the Baltimore men. The decisions declared the coffee a good delivery. When the Baltimore buyers still refused to accept the coffee, the Exchange authorities threatened to suspend them unless they kept their contracts. One of the buyers then accepted his share of the coffee. The others suffered suspension.

The Exchange will oppose the contention that it recognizes adulterated coffee. What is known as "polished" coffee is a regular article in the trade. It is said that the Baltimore men must overthrow not only trade usage, but also chemical analysis, to prove that the Exchange has ever tolerated dealings in coffee in any way injurious to health or otherwise unfit for use.

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE

Annual Meeting with the Reports and the Elections of Officers.

The American Protective Tariff League held its annual meeting yesterday at its headquarters, 135 West Twenty-third Street. President Cornelius N. Bliss presided.

Those present were Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, Joseph E. Thropp, Frederic Schoff, Pennsylvania; Frank W. Cheney and H. H. Osgood, Connecticut; Charles H. Sawyer, New-Hampshire; Charles E. Coffin, Maryland; Homer Laughlin, Ohio; David L. Einstein, J. Henry Newins, T. M. Ives, T. Evans, C. R. Buckland, Chester Griswold, Wilbur F. Wakeman, New-York, and J. P. Wood, Indiana.

According to General Secretary Wakeman's report, the total receipts of the league for the year were $55,341.02 and the disbursements $52,265.92, leaving a balance of $3,075.10. The total membership is 919, an increase of 46 during the year.

The league has a staff of 2,074 official correspondents, of whom 608 were appointed during the year. Eleven new standard documents have been added to the list, and 32,162,099 pages of tariff literature have been distributed.

The league elected the following members of the Board of Managers for a term of four years: J. F. Hanson of Georgia, William Strange of New-Jersey, Theodore Justice of Pennsylvania, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, and Mayor Strong. All these gentlemen were re-elected, excepting Mr. Evans, who takes the place of Robert P. Porter.

The Board of Managers organized by re-electing Cornelius N. Bliss its President; Le Grand B. Cannon, First Vice President; Joseph E. Thropp, Second Vice President; Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, and Chester Griswold, Treasurer. The Executive Committee was elected as follows: T. M. Ives, P. C. Cheney, James Phillips, Jr., of Massachusetts, W. Barbour of New-Jersey, and Mayor Strong. Finance Committee—Hugh N. Camp, David L. Einstein, and A. D. Juilliard. Literature—F. W. Cheney, Edward A. Hartshorn, and S. A. Robinson. Organization and Distribution—P. C. Cheney, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Theodore Justice.

NO REPLY TO DR. PARKHURST

Mr. Platt Will Avoid Controversy with the Clergyman.

In talking with reporters yesterday, Dr. Parkhurst renewed, with some vigor, his attack on "boss" politicians in general. Speaking in particular with reference to the interference of Thomas C. Platt in the management of the affairs of this city, he said that Mr. Platt kept reasonably quiet before election, but after the victory he went to Albany to manipulate the men elected, who were practically his marionettes.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked Mr. Platt if he had anything to say in reply to Dr. Parkhurst's latest outbreak against him.

"No, Sir; not a word," was the emphatic reply.

"Have you read the interview in which he resents your interference at Albany?"

"Of course I have. I read everything. But I have nothing whatever to say upon that subject."

In conversation with friends who talked with him privately about the matter, Mr. Platt made it very plain that he did not propose to become involved in any personal controversy with Dr. Parkhurst.

The Moonlight Again Hauled Off.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 17.—The barge Moonlight, which was beached here on Monday to prevent her from foundering, was hauled off to-day by the tugboat A. E. Burnside and towed to New-Haven.

Before she could leave a bond had to be furnished to the owners of the tug R. W. Burke, who had the barge attached for salvage, for hauling her off the beach at Brown's Point, where she stranded.

When towed here last Thursday, the Moonlight was leaking badly and was kept afloat until Monday only by the strenuous efforts of Capt. Basson and his wife, who labored night and day at the hand pumps. When she left to-day the two hand pumps were put in motion, and will have to be worked until she reaches her destination. She is owned by James McWilliams of Jersey City.

Death of Two Centenarians.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 17.—Henry McCauley, the oldest man in Michigan, died here to-day. He was one hundred and two years old and was remarkably active up to the time of his death. He had lived here about fifty years.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 17.—Joseph Shorett, a half breed, who was born two years before the United States Constitution was adopted, died at Fond du Lac last night. Shorett was born 110 years ago.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF CURRENT GOSSIP AMONG BROKERS.

A Report About a Building on Pine Street—Some Private Sales—The Auction Offerings.

The little building at 5½ Pine Street, sandwiched in between the Astor and Schermerhorn Buildings, was the subject of some gossip yesterday, it being reported that it had been sold. The lot measures only 21 by 73 feet. It seems that the owner, Mrs. Schleicher, had notified one of the tenants that it might be necessary for him to move on May 1, in case it was decided to pull down the building, and this gave rise to the report of the sale. The present owner, it appears, is now trying to determine whether a tall building should be erected on the plot, which was not possible before the era of skeleton construction.

Messrs. J. P. & E. J. Murray, with Messrs. Gonon & Macdonald, have sold, for John Bloodgood, executor, to G. Wallace Bryant, the three-story and basement brownstone dwellings 101, 121, and 127 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Messrs. M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold, for Col. Richard Lathers, to Helen McClain, the three-story dwelling 151 West Forty-fifth Street, 17.1¾ by 100.5.

Negotiations are in progress between Mr. Reilly, the builder of the Pocantico apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-third Street, and Mr. John H. Inman, for the sale of the property to the latter for $375,000 cash and $225,000 in out-of-town property. Mr. John R. Foley is the broker. This transaction has been persistently exploited by outsiders as a completed sale, apparently with the intention of injuring the broker.

"A Dail Reader" writes to The New-York Times to correct a statement concerning the price of lots sold at the northeast corner of the Boulevard and Sixty-ninth Street. The typographical error, to which he alludes, was corrected in the paper yesterday. He also makes some comparisons with other lots on the street, which he says are worth $104,000. These latter lots sold on Tuesday for very much more, as was stated.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth, of Smyth & Ryan, sold under foreclosure, at $35,500, to the Bradley & Currier Manufacturing Company, plaintiffs, the five-story brick flat at the southeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 26.4¾ by 87 by 25.2¾ by 79.3. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Smyth sold to Frederick W. Lockwood, plaintiff, the four-story brick tenement 121 East Tenth Street, north side, 318 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 94.6, for $24,750.

Mr. Thomas S. Walker, of Hall J. How & Co., sold under foreclosure, at $90,000, to Edward Tracy, plaintiff, the Abingdon Square Hotel property at the easterly junction of Bleecker Street and Eighth Avenue, 27.7 and 44.11 in front by 76.9 by 22.5 by irregular. The building is of brick, seven stories high. Before the sale, the attorney for a Chicago company made a statement that the purchaser would have no right to the dynamo, boiler, and certain fixtures.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, southeast corner of Boulevard and Ninety-fifth Street, 25.6½ by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $41,510.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 450 to 460 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, beginning at southwest corner of Convent Avenue, six three-story brick and frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $21,930.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, R. W. Peckham, Jr., referee, 407 East Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 144 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brownstone tenement. Due on judgment, $6,550; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Caldwell Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, four-story brick tenement, by Patrick J. Owen of 887 Trinity Avenue; cost, $10,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 450 feet west of Central Park West, five four-story and basement brick dwellings, by James Carlew of 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; cost, $100,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Columbus Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Richard W. Hawkes of 536 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; cost, $90,000.

No. 132 West Thirty-first Street, three-story brick stable, by Duncan C. Pell estate, 1,295 Broadway; cost, $14,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 352.3 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, two two-story frame dwellings, by Miller & Stabler; cost, $6,000.

No. 109 Madison Street, alterations to five-story and basement brick tenement and store, by Louis Dressner; cost, $350.

Boston Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Spring Street, alterations to three-story frame dwelling, by George Tiefel; cost, $625.

No. 178 Franklin Street, alterations to three-story brick store and office building, by Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's; cost, $400.

Northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, alterations to one-story and basement brick synagogue, by Congregation Temple Emanu-El; cost, $1,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. L. A. Lanthier has sold to Otto Huber, at about $50,000, the Avoca villa property at Bath Beach, on Cropsey Avenue, between Bay Nineteenth and Bay Twentieth Streets, extending to the shore, taking in part payment, at $12,000, a house in Rockaway. The Bath Beach property includes a roadhouse, stables, and sheds, bathing houses, pavilion, &c.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday the William P. Rae Company sold, in partition, to Charles Alt, a party in interest, at $2,200, a lot on the west side of Georgia Avenue, 25 by 100, with frame dwelling. To other parties in interest the company sold, at the same price, a plot 52.6 by 100 at the southeast corner of Liberty Avenue and Jefferson Street.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Debevoise Street, north side, 68 feet west of Bushwick Avenue, four-story brick flat for eight families, 25 by 50, $7,000; Vincent Herlet, owner.

Eighth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Lincoln Place, two three-story and basement detached dwellings; also, on Plaza Street, west side, 100 feet north of Lincoln Place, two three-story and basement detached dwellings, 27.6 by 48.3; brick and stone fronts; $12,500 each; C. G. Peterson, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 17.

WILLIAM ST, 103 and 105; James W. McCaffrey and wife to George Hoadly $1
89TH ST, n s, 371 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Francis Crawford and wife to Bernard Smyth 1
55TH ST, s e corner of Broadway, 105.4x25.5x90.6 to Broadway x26.1; Charles E. Whitehead and wife to David H. McAlpin 1
43D ST, 143 West; John L. Sauerwein and wife to Honora V. Cabassud 1
67TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 30x25.5; George and Althea S. Rudd to Maggie C. Smith 1
SAME PROPERTY; Janet Rudd, executrix of George Rudd, to same. 7,000
88TH ST, 138 West; Herbert B. Turner and wife to Anna E. Turner 1
30TH ST, Lot 500, map of C. Ray, 16.1x81.6; John Malone to Fanny Malone 8,000
JAMES ST, 95; Dorothea and Hermann Schumacher to Bernard Golden and another 16,250
CANAL ST, 833, and 39 Lispenard St; Herman Wronkow and wife to Randolph Guggenheimer 1
WAVERLEY PLACE, 106, and 130 to 140 and 146 to 150 West 36th St, and other property; Mary A. Kelly to Thomas J. Kelly 10,000
DELANCEY ST, n s, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 21x100; Jacob Abraham and wife to Charles A. Dellar 1
19TH ST, 34 West; Elizabeth M. Lawrence and others to William R. Rose 55,500
101ST ST, n s, 100.6 ft e of 4th Av, 15.6x100.11; George J. Bernhard and wife to Francis M. Bacon, Jr. 1
BOULEVARD, s w corner of 98th St, 100.11x75; Bernard Smyth to Francis Crawford 1
MADISON AV, s e corner of 101st St, 100.11x75; also, 101st St, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Fredericke Mayer to Herman Wronkow 1
127TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 40x99.11; Frederick Aldhous and wife to Jessie T. Batton 15,000
2D AV, n e corner of 107th St, 51.4x75; Elias Kempner and another to Henry L. Wolff 36,250
MADISON AV, n e corner of 116th St, 50x100; Sarah J. Lozier to Joseph Steiner 1
101ST ST, n s, 94 ft e of 4th Av, 15.6x100.11; George Bernhard and wife to Francis M. Bacon, Jr. 1
101ST ST, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.11; also, s s of 102d St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 35x100.11; same to same 1
4TH ST, 344, East; Emanuel M. Maas and wife to Esther Maas.... 1
57TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of Avenue A, 18.6x100.4; Frances and Wolf Levy to Maurice Levy 13,100
109TH ST, 123 East; Orville O. Gluhon to William H. Higgins 1
109TH ST, n s, 192.6 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100.10; Joel Y. Parker to same. 1
109TH ST, 121 and 123 East; William H. Higgins to Phillipps J. Greene 5,000
PARK AV, s e corner of 119th St, 51.3x70.9x—x32; William F. Mittendorf and wife to Louis L. Conway. 14,600
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 144th St, 100x160 to Prospect Av; John Lavery and wife to Bernheimer & Schmid 1
ROGERS PLACE, w s, 258.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x73.4; George J. Bernhard and wife to Francis M. Bacon, Jr. 1
COLLEGE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 144th St, 25x77; Carl Hulster to George H. Schults 3,500
152D ST, 509 West; John M. Cahill and wife to Frank Cowan and wife. 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BEEMER, James G., and wife to the New-Jersey Agency Company; s s of 57th St, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years $20,000
BOUDEN, Ellen, to A. W. Miller; 262 and 264 West 26th St, demand.. 7,500
BARNES, Charles, and wife to Eliza Worthington; w s of Bathgate Av, 52 ft n of 183d St, 1 year 300
BOUDEN, Jane B., and another to Lewis Goldsmith, guardian; 129 East 127th St, 5 years 6,500
BUCK, Charles, and wife to J. M. Wentz; s w corner of Manhattan Av, and 103d St, demand 10,000
CONWAY, Louis L., to William F. Mittendorf; s e corner of Park Av and 119th St, demand 8,100
SAME to same; same property, demand 14,000
DUCKER, Caroline B., and another to the North River Savings Bank; 213 West 69th St, 1 year 500
EDGERTON, Emmet, to Harriet N. Sanchez; 112 West 27th St, lease.. 500
FISHER, William, and wife to Henry Dudley, executor; w s of Convent Av, 120.7 ft n of 127th St, 3 years.. 7,500
GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Henry De F. Weekes and another, trustees; w s of James St, 75.1 ft s of Batavia St, 3 years 8,000
HALSTER, Carl, and wife to P. A. Senia; s e s of College Av, 75 ft n e of 144th St, 1 year 1,250
SAME to same; s e s of College Av, 50 ft n e of 144th St, 1 year 1,250
HALL, William H., and wife to Charles E. Hall; s w corner of Madison Av, and 105th St, 1 year 13,000
HUTTER, Josephine, and another to Isaac Wyman; w s of 2d Av, 40 ft n of 58th St, 2 years 2,000
IRELAND, John De C., and Daniel Van Buskirk; ne corner of Madison Av and 109th St, 5 years 15,500
KAYSSER, Louis W., and wife to Eugene Bay and another; w s of Brook Av, 220.3 ft n of 168th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years 4,000
KORNAHRENS, George C., and wife to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 126th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 15,000
SAME to same; 332 West 12th St, 1 year 4,000
LESSINGER, George, and wife to C. R. Castree, and another, executors; 303 West 20th St, 2 years 1,000
LEVI, Henry R., and wife to United States Trust Company; 444 West 58th St, 3 years 17,000
MURRAY, Sarah, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 257 West 132d St, 3 years 7,500
MURPHY, James, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 134th St, 25 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 1,000
O'BRIEN, Michael, and another to the Teachers' Building and Loan Association of New-York; s e s of Mapes Av, 331 ft n e of Samuel St, installments 3,840
PURDY, Anna M., to the Empire Savings and Loan Association; n s of 115th St, 525 ft w of 6th Av, installments 1,000
RIESER, Jacob, and wife to Hyman Schnitzer; 506 East 14th St, notes.. 5,300
RICE, Ella C., to L. L. Leeds; w s of West End Av, 23 ft s of 89th St, demand 500
ROSE, William R., to E. M. Lawrence and another; 34 West 19th St, 1 year 23,000
SEITZ, William, to Peter Schupp; s s of 124th St, 55.6 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years 2,500
SMITH, Maggie C., to Janet Rudd, executrix; n s of 67th St, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,000
TRUE, Clarence F., and wife to E. E. Sparks; s s of 78th St, 130.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years 20,000
SAME to Clinton Ogilvie; s s of 78th St, 267 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2, 3 years 19,000
WHITNEY, David L., and wife to William H. Payne; s s of 138th St, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 2 years. 18,000
WOLFF, Henry L., and wife to Georgiana E. Arnold; n e corner of 2d Av, and 107th St, 3 years.... 12,000
WOLFF, Henry L., and wife to same; e s of 2d Av, 25.10 ft n of 107th St, 3 years 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARENDT, Simon, to Adolph Wallach $1
BURBY, Sarah J., to Emily Beaver. 8,000
CLAUSSEN, Madeline E., to Pauline Davidson 5,500
HARLEM Savings Bank to Eliza Worthington 2,284
ISAACS, Morris, to Julius Rosenberg 5,000
JACOB, Samuel F., to First National Bank of Richmond 1
LEIPZIGER, Henry M., to John W. Beers 2,250
PEOPLE'S Trust Company of Brooklyn to Frank E. Jamison 1
RODMAN, Julia E., to Charles G. Ritchie 4,000
TITTLE Guarantee and Trust Company to George F. Cammann and another, executors and trustees... 12,000
SAME to William Rothschild 35,000
THE Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.... 30,000

Recorded Leases.

ABELS, Ignatz, to Frances Heim; 137 East Houston St, 5 years $924
CHILDS, Eleanor C., to Frank D. Sutton; 480 3d Av, 5½ years 1,500
JOHNSTON, Mary and John H., executors of James B. Johnston to the Yellow Pine Company; n e corner of 1st Av and 125th St, 10 years $3,000
SIGER, Jacob, and another, trustee, to Alfred E. Johnson; 18 State St, 3 1-3 years 3,500
NILES, Nathaniel, executors of, &c., to Bender & Cahn; 524 Avenue C, 5 years 1,200

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 100 ft front; Maria W. Andreas against Wendel And

J. WILKES BOOTH'S DEATH

The Story of His Capture Told by Capt. E. P. Doherty.

"USELESS, USELESS!" HIS LAST WORDS

The Assassin of President Lincoln Shot by Sergt. Boston Corbett to Prevent His Killing Capt. Doherty.

John Wilkes Booth's death was one of the most tragic events in the history of this country. The officer who commanded the company of cavalry which tracked Booth to his hiding place after he had assassinated President Lincoln in April, 1865, lives in New-York City. The circumstances leading up to and following the killing of Booth are as fresh in his memory now as if they had happened yesterday. It was into his arms that Booth fell when shot.

Edward P. Doherty, the General Inspector of Paving in the Department of Public Works, lives at 54 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He is Commander of Veteran Post, 436, G. A. R., and Grand Marshal for the City and County of New-York. At the time of President Lincoln's assassination he was in command of Company G, Sixteenth New-York Cavalry. He had not yet received his commission as Captain, but had just been promoted from a Lieutenancy in a company of the same regiment.

His regiment was at the front, but the company was ordered to Washington to take part in the funeral of the martyr President. The company was quartered in Lafayette Square, in Washington. During the exciting days following the assassination, squads of the troopers in Capt. Doherty's company were ordered to accompany parties of detectives, who were following every clue which might lead to Booth's capture. It was tiresome work, and Capt. Doherty said yesterday that the men in his command began to have very little faith in the detectives.

One day Capt. Doherty received an order from Gen. Howard to report to Col. Baker, the chief agent of the War Department, with twenty-five men, well mounted, and with three days' rations and forage. What happened Capt. Doherty tells as follows:

"I reported, and Col. Baker gave me the photographs of John Wilkes Booth, Daniel E. Harrold, and the others who were thought to be implicated.

"I was ordered to go to Fredericksburg, where no troops had yet been. I moved down to the Sixth Street wharf, and Capt. Allen of the Quartermaster's Department furnished me with the steamboat John S. Ide and the necessary forage and rations. I told the Captain to take me down the river as far as Aquia Creek. On arriving near there I told him to run up to Belle Plain. I wrote an order to the Captain directing him, after landing me, to anchor out in the river and to remain there until 6 o'clock P. M. of April 26. If he did not hear from me by that time he was to report back to Capt. Allen at Washington. This was at 12 o'clock midnight.

"Having landed I struck across the country toward Port Conway, intending to go up the Rappahannock on the north side of the river. I halted at 4 o'clock in the morning for the men to fix their saddles. A negro came along, and told me that a regiment had gone up to Fredericksburg several hours before. I halted about 6 o'clock that evening within a mile of Port Conway, and ordered the men to unsaddle and feed. I rode down with the bugler to Port Conway. Here were some women at the ferryman's house. I got into conversation with them, and showed the photographs of Booth and the others, which I had received in Washington. The women picked out the photographs of Booth and Harrold, and told me that they had been there the night before, and were going to hire the ferryman, who was the husband of one of the women, to take them to Orange Court House. They offered him $10. But Jett, Ruggles, and Bainbridge, three of Mosby's men, rode up just then, and one of them, I think it was Jett, recognized Harrold as an old schoolmate.

"Harrold took Jett to one side, and told him that they were the murderers of the President. Booth showed the tattooed letters 'J. W. B.' on his arm as a means of identification. The women told me that Jett was courting a young woman named Goldman, whose father was keeping a hotel at Bowling Green, Va., and she had no doubt that they had all gone there.

"Booth and Harrold decided not to hire the ferryman, but to ride double with Mosby's men, and the party, the women said, rode away in the direction of Bowling Green.

"I sent my bugler after Sergt. Corbett and the rest of the men. I told the women to call her husband, who was out fishing. On his arrival I sent him for a flatboat, which was on the other side of the Rappahannock River. Meantime my men had ridden up. We were all ferried across to Port Royal. Only eight men and horses could cross at once, so the ferry had to make several trips before the company was all on the other side of the river. On the last trip I arrested Rawlins, the ferryman. He got his horse out and I ordered him to guide me by the nearest road to Goldman's hotel in Bowling Green. It was fifteen miles away. Getting near to Bowling Green I left all except eight men in the outskirts of the town. With this detail I surrounded Goldman's hotel. There, after some delay, I arrested Jett. This was about midnight. Jett denied all knowledge of Booth at first.

"I had Stanton's proclamation in my pocket offering a reward and giving a description of the assassins. I showed this to Jett. When he had read it, I said to him:

"'I know your movements for the last two days. If you lie to me, I'll take you out and hang you. If you tell the truth, I'll protect you.'

"I had my revolver in my hand ready cocked. Jett began to cry. Then he said:

"'I left him at Garrett's house, three miles from Port Royal. You passed him on your way here.'

"I put Jett on a horse, under guard, and with my men and Rawlins went back to where the other troopers were waiting.

"They were very tired and had fallen asleep. With great difficulty I woke them up. Then we retraced our way to Garrett's house. Rawlins was riding at the head of the column with me, and Jett was immediately behind. I told Rawlins to notify me when we came within a quarter of a mile of the Garrett farm.

"At a little after 4 o'clock in the morning we came in sight of the farm. I halted, had the men take down the fences, told off a patrol of six men, gave out the countersign of 'Boston,' and sent the six men to the rear of all outbuildings in the fields.

"I had told the men that the assassins were in Garrett's house, and that I was going to surround it. It was only a short time before we had pickets all around it. Then I went up to the house and kicked on the door. After a little delay Mr. Garrett made his appearance with a candle in his hand. He informed me that the persons who had been there had gone to the woods in the afternoon. I told him that I was going to search his house, and that if there were any women there for them to get up and dress.

"At that moment one of the troopers sung out: 'Oh, Lieutenant! I've got a man here. I found him in the corncrib.'

"This young man, who was one of Garrett's sons, was brought before me. He began to parley. I told him that I did not want to talk.

"'Where are those men?' I asked him. I held my pistol, cocked, to his ear.

"'They are in the barn,' he said, when he saw that I was in earnest.

"I ordered a Corporal with four men to guard the door of the house. I took the other men, still holding on to young Garrett, and surrounded the barn. The doors were locked with a padlock. Young Garrett told me that his brother had the key. I ran around the barn to see if the men were properly posted. There was a large crack at one side. I placed Sergeant Boston Corbett there. It was my intention to wait until daylight before examining the inside of the barn. But the men told me that they heard voices and the moving about of men in the hay. I then decided to get at them as soon as possible. The other Garrett boy was caught by a Corporal. He gave me the key, and I opened the door. I ordered Booth and Harrold to come out.

"I did not get any answer, so I ordered Corporal Newgarten to pile some hay and brush against the side of the building and set it afire.

"Booth heard the order, and called out:

"'If you come back there, I will put a bullet through you.'

"I suppose he meant if I came back to the door. I again decided to wait until morning. But the men at the other end of the barn had acted promptly on my orders, and set it afire.

"I called out to Booth:

"'You'd better come out.'

"'For whom do you take me?' he asked.

"'It does not make any difference,' I replied.

"'I may be taken by my friends,' he said, sarcastically. 'I am a cripple and alone. Draw your men up at twenty-five paces and give me a chance for my life.'

"'I did not come here to fight. I have fifty men, and I can take you,' I said.

"He waited a few minutes. Then he said:

"'Oh, Captain! there is a man here who wants to surrender pretty bad.'

"'You better follow his example and come out, too,' I answered.

"'No, I have not made up my mind,' he replied.

"I then told Harrold to hand out his arms.

"'I own all the arms,' said Booth. 'He has no arms. I may have to use them.'

"By this time Harrold was at the door. I again commanded him to give up his arms. He said he had none. I opened the door slightly, and told him to put his hands out. I took him by the wrists and turned him over to Corp. Newgarten. Just then I heard a shot. I thought Booth had shot himself.

"The hay in the barn, which had been set on fire at the other end, was blazing up brightly.

"Sergt. Corbett had been looking through the crack where I had stationed him, and in the light of the fire he saw Booth raise his rifle to shoot me or Harrold as I caught hold of the latter by the wrists, when he surrendered. Corbett put his pistol through the crack and shot at Booth, intending to hit his arm and disable him so that he could not shoot me or Harrold. He was a splendid marksman. But instead of hitting Booth in the arm, as he intended, he hit him in the head, within an inch of the place where the President had been hit.

"I rushed into the barn. Booth's crutch had fallen. He was trying to support himself with his rifle. I sprang forward and caught him in my arms as he was falling.

"We carried him out of the burning barn and laid him down just outside the door. While he was lying there I spoke to him. He tried to raise his hands. He seemed powerless to do so, and I took hold of his hands and raised them up, as I supposed he wanted them raised. But he shook his head and muttered:

"'Useless, useless!'

"We picked him up again and carried him to the veranda of the Garrett House, because the fire was too hot to let him remain where we first put him. I sent over to Port Royal for Dr. Urquart. He examined Booth's wound and pronounced it fatal.

"It was between 4:30 and 5 o'clock the morning of April 26, 1865, when Booth was shot. He died a few minutes before 7 o'clock the same morning. Although he was conscious almost all of the time, he did not speak after having shook his head and said: 'Useless, useless.'

"Those were the only words he uttered after he was shot. All the stories about the message for his mother were made out of whole cloth.

"As soon as Booth died, I sent the troopers about the country to get a wagon. I took my two saddle-cloths, and had them sewed together for a blanket. It was not until nearly 9 o'clock that the men found a wagon, with a negro for a driver. We put Booth's body in it, and covered it with the improvised blanket. Then we started back to Washington.

"We got to Bell Plain just as the steamboat John S. Ide was sailing away, according to my orders. But we signaled to her, and she came back. We went on board, and sailed to Washington. There I turned over Booth's body to the officers of the ironclad Montauk."

Congress appropriated $75,000 to pay the rewards offered by the Government for the capture of Booth and Harrold. It took a year for the hearing of the various applicants for portions of this reward. Every man, woman, and child who had given any information of even the slightest value, and many who gave no information at all, received part of the money. Capt. Doherty received $5,500, the largest amount given to any one. Col. Baker received about $3,200. The two Sergeants, eight Corporals, and sixteen privates in Capt. Baker's detachment, who were the captors of Harrold, and one of whom, Sergt. Boston Corbett, killed Booth, each received sums ranging from about $1,100 to $2,200 each. Two Washington detectives got $4,000 each. Other claimants received smaller sums.

Harrold was hanged with Mrs. Surratt, Payne, and Atzerath, on July 7.

Capt. Doherty has a picture of himself and Sergt. Boston Corbett taken the day they got back to Washington. Capt. Doherty is a big man. Sergt. Corbett was a short, spare man, and looked something like an undersized Uncle Sam.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Engagement Announcements.—The engagement is announced of Miss Constance Lillian Voorhis of Newport to George W. Lyon, who was Surveyor of the Port of New-York under the Administration of President Harrison. The engagement has been announced of Miss Jeannie Gallup, daughter of Albert. S. Gallup of Providence, to the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Kunhardt of New-Brighton, S. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lilla, widow of F. S. Browning, to the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue.

—Tea at the Wright-Humason School.—The Wright-Humason School, 42 West Seventy-sixth Street, of which Helen Keller, the blind and deaf girl, is a pupil, will give a tea this afternoon from 4 until 7. Helen Keller has made a world-wide reputation by her accomplishments and the sweetness of her disposition. It is only within the last year or so that she has been able to speak. She now converses readily, although to her affliction of blindness is added that of lack of hearing. The other pupils of the school, who are also without the sense of hearing, will assist in receiving the guests.

—Dinners.—Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson of 414 Fifth Avenue gave a large dinner last evening. Covers were laid for twenty-four guests. Mrs. J. Townsend Burden of 5 Madison Square North also gave a dinner. Mrs. Robert W. Taller and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. Lee Taller, gave their third at-home of the season at their new house, 16 East Seventy-second Street, in the afternoon. Mrs. James W. Haines of 73 East Sixty-sixth Street will give a large reception this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—Cinderella Dance at Sherry's.—The second in the series of Cinderella Dances at Sherry's last evening was an unusual social incident in the way of hours. The dancing was over at midnight, when supper was served. The guests left immediately after supper for their homes. Among the patronesses were Mrs. J. S. Barnes, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

—Musicale by Miss De Forest and Miss Callender.—The first of the series of musicales to be given by Miss De Forest and Miss Callender, an event looked forward to with great pleasure in the social world, took place last evening in their apartments in the Tiffany House, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street. There was a large attendance last night, as in past seasons.

—Drawing Room Club Reception.—The Drawing Room Club held its monthly reception last evening at Sherry's. The guests were received by the President, Mrs. Neftel. A paper upon "New Education and Old-Time Graces" was read by President Gates of Amherst College.

—A Studio Musicale.—Charles Arter has issued cards for a studio musicale this afternoon in honor of the Misses Sutro, ensemble pianists. He will be assisted by Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Neuman of New-York and Mrs. Louis M. McCoy of Virginia.

—Spinsters' and Bachelors' Dance.—The fourth meeting of the season of the Spinsters' and Bachelors' dancing class was held last evening at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms, West Fifty-fifth Street.

—Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's Dance.—Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a delightful dance in the picture gallery of their new house, 2 East Sixty-first Street, last evening.

ENGINEERS AT WILLET'S POINT

Entertained by Col. William King, and Shown the Wonderful Feats that His Gun Magnet Can Perform.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 17.—About a hundred members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, with their wives and other lady relatives and friends, arrived at Willet's Point on the steamer Sam Sloan at noon to-day and spent several hours as guests of Col. William King, Commandant of the United States Engineer Corps.

All the officers of the post, with the exception of the Officer of the Day, attended the society's reception at the Waldorf last night, and returned to the post this morning.

When the Sloan had been made fast to the long dock, the officers, headed by Col. King, went aboard and extended a cordial welcome to the party. The Engineers' band played, and there were music, dancing, and feasting for an hour.

Col. King blew a number of beer kegs out of the water to illustrate the operation of submerged torpedoes, and then the visitors gathered about the huge gun magnet which he has invented and which is pronounced the most powerful magnet in the world.

The current from the big dynamo was turned on and the capers of the magnet began. Some of the spectators were given spikes and scrap iron which they found was perfectly magnetized at a distance of eight or ten yards from the gun, so that when they put two pieces together it was difficult to separate them. They threw the iron in the air and watched it fly to the core of the magnet.

Five cannon balls, weighting 350 pounds each, were suspended in the air, one beneath the other, from the muzzle of the gun. The bottom ball was within a few inches of the ground, and Lieut. Morrow told the spectators that there was not room for another, thus creating the belief among the already astonished people, that the magnet could easily hold up more.

Probably the most interesting experiment was one illustrating how the gun will magnetize a human body. Lieut. Morrow stood with his back toward the muzzle of the gun and stuck large bolts and spikes all over his chest outside of an ulster. Other scrap iron was also applied and attracted by that which already clung to his coat. He walked away from the magnet, and several seconds elapsed before the last of the iron dropped to the ground.

The visitors were then taken to the mortar battery, where they witnessed practice at firing large mock shells made of wood over and into Little Neck Bay. After a visit to the post museum and an inspection of the soldiers' barracks, the steamer left the post for New-York City, where in the evening the society was to listen to a lecture in the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church by Charles E. Emory on "Utilization of the Forces of Nature."

NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR

A LONG LIST OF NEW APPOINTMENTS PRESENTED TO THE SENATE

A Bill to Make the Transportation of Members of the Legislature a Burden on the Treasury.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—At the opening of the Senate Senator Parker made a privileged statement as to his position on municipal reform, claiming that a recent conversation of his on the subject had been distorted. He believed in bowing to the provisions of the Constitution in making general laws as far as possible for municipalities, and that he did not believe in bi-partisan commissions, because he thought all responsibility should be placed on the officials in power.

A number of nominations as Managers and Trustees of State institutions were received from Gov. Morton and referred to appropriate committees as follows:

Special County Judge of the County of Monroe—George A. Carnahan of Rochester, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Arthur E. Sutherland.

As Commissioner for Loaning Certain Moneys of the United States of the County of Wyoming—Alfred G. Neely of Hermitage, vice Lyman S. Coleman, resigned.

As Trustees of the New-York State Institution for the Blind—Daniel W. Tomlinson of Batavia, vice David J. Bissell, term expired; Lee R. Sanborn, vice Frank G. Moulton, term expired; Andrew W. Shelley of Batavia, renominated; Sidney A. Sherwin of Batavia, vice Arthur Ferris, term expired; Ami H. Hoskins of Cowlesville, vice Jasper Stoak, term expired; Frank S. Wood of Batavia, vice Nehemiah Osborn, whose term of office is soon to expire.

As Managers of the Collins Farm State Homeopathic Hospital—William Tod Helmuth, M. D., of New-York City and Asa Stone Couch, M. D., of Fredonia, (recess appointments,) and Frederick J. Blackman of Collins, vice S. Louis Soule, term to expire Jan. 21, by limitation.

As Trustees of the New-York State Custodian Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark—Mrs. Augusta A. Beach of Syracuse, and Richard B. Groat of Newark, (recess appointments.)

As Managers of the New-York State Home for the Aged Dependent Veteran and His Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows, and Army Nurses, Residents of New-York—Mrs. Ellen M. Putnam of Buffalo, Mrs. Sarah C. Mink of Watertown, Edward C. Mitchell of Yonkers, Mrs. Kate E. Jones of Ilion, Mrs. Annie Cleary of Rochester, Richard Curran of Rochester, Mrs. Sarah C. Nichols of New-York City, Mrs. Ada C. Mohr of Brooklyn, and George H. Treadwell of Albany, (recess appointments.)

As Commissioner of the State Board of Charities—Tunis G. Bergen of Brooklyn, vice Carl H. De Silver, resigned.

As Commission for Loaning Certain Moneys of the United States of the County of Saratoga—James B. Bailey of Deans Corners, vice Mark T. Ferris, term expired; Seymour Rowley of Milton, vice William A. Collamer, Jr., term expired.

As Commissioner for Loaning Certain Moneys of the United States of the County of Livingston—Jerome A. Lake of Groveland, vice Frederick M. Mills, deceased.

As Commissioner for Loaning Certain Moneys of the United States of the County of Cayuga—Sidney J. Westfall of Auburn, vice Byron Hunt, term expired.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were the following:

By Senator Reynolds, providing that unless a woman heretofore or hereafter married shall file with the Secretary of State a copy of her marriage certificate or a statement that she is his wife and declaring in it her husband by name and place of residence, together with the time of marriage, before a bona fide purchaser or mortgagee of land from her husband for value and without notice of such marriage shall he recorded according to law his conveyance or mortgage, she shall be deemed to have waived her right of dower in such land. The law is to go into effect May 1.

By Senator O'Sullivan, directing the Police Commissioners of New-York City to provide transportation for the uniformed force when in discharge of its duties.

By Senator Guy, authorizing Commissioner of Street Improvements, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York, to spend $200,000 in repaving.

The special order of the day, the Procedure bill, providing for hearings in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo on special laws relating to these cities, was taken up and passed as soon as the Assembly was called to order this morning.

Mr. Ainsworth stated that he, last year, had introduced a bill to investigate tenement houses in New-York City. He had just received the report of that committee, together with four bills which he had been asked to introduce. He had not looked at these bills, but the men who made the request were so eminently respectable that he asked to introduce them over the desk, at the same time presenting the report to the House. Both the report and the bills were received.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Alder, providing that in places of more than 40,000 inhabitants side doors may be open on Sunday for the sale of liquor, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. until midnight.

By Mr. Husted, making it unlawful to kill a deer while swimming, or to use a boat in pursuing or heading a deer off while swimming. Jacking is also prohibited.

By Mr. Fitzgerald, providing that the Secretary of State shall annually enter into a contract with the railroad companies to carry the members of the Legislature between Albany and their homes once a week, a not to exceed the usual rate of fare, which is to be paid out of the State Treasury.

A GRAND TRIBUTE TO HEROISM

The Two Benefit Performances for the Families of the Firemen Who Sacrificed Life to Duty.

The financial returns of the great benefit performances given yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music and the Grand Opera House for the families of Chief John J. Bresnan and Assistant Foreman J. L. Rooney, who lost their lives at a fire in West Twenty-fourth Street, are not yet in. Up to last night Charles Burnham, Secretary of the fund, had received returns amounting to between $15,000 and $16,000, and that amount will probably be materially swelled by the reports made to the committee to-day. At the Academy of Music over $1,200 was taken at the box office for reserved seat coupons, and the satin souvenir programmes brought in about $150 more. At the Grand Opera House the receipts for reserved seats were about $1,000.

No such outpouring of the public has been witnessed in this city as that of yesterday in behalf of this noble cause. The firemen had sold thousands of tickets beyond the capacity of the two houses, on the theory that many of them would not be used, and the number that was presented exceeded all expectations. A mob besieged the doors of both theatres before the opening hour, and thousands who wished to attend the performance and who came late were obliged to go away with no satisfaction for their money except the knowledge that they had contributed it to a worthy cause.

At the Academy the seats were quickly filled, and every available inch of standing room was occupied. Crowds assembled in the lobby, at the doors opening into the auditorium, and stood craning their necks to catch a glimpse of the stage. The same scene was witnessed at the Grand Opera House, the magnificent lobby of that theatre being filled with ticket holders unable to secure seats at any price.

The performances at both houses were worthy the cause, and more than worth the money paid by those who managed to gain admission. Nearly every theatre in the city was represented in the bills, and there were no disappointments, everybody announced to appear fulfilling his pledge.

Mrs. Urchittel Dies in a Hospital.

Celia Urchittel, the Lexow committee witness, whose story of police blackmail and persecution and the taking of her four children by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children excited general sympathy, died on Sunday at the Mount Sinai Hospital, where she went three weeks ago for treatment.

In her testimony before the committee, Mrs. Urchittel implicated Ward Man Chalvey, who afterward made a confession of corrupt practices. Mrs. Urchittel's children were restored to her by the society. Friends are caring for them.

Five Novitiates Take Final Vows.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The Rev. Father Luke Evans of the Church of St. Catherine received the final vows of five young novitiates at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Kenwood, yesterday. The young ladies who renounced the world were Misses Hummell and Joachin of New-York, Miss Burnett of Boston, and Misses Ryan and Graham of Chicago. Miss Burnett is connected with an old New-England family, and was converted to the Catholic faith about a year ago.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Future of the Casino.—The bid of Miss Fanny Davenport for a lease of the Casino is a contingent bid only. The actress has no intention of trying to take the theatre from the Casino Club if that organization is in a position to carry out the project which it has exploited so freely on paper. But having heard, as everybody else has, rumors to the effect that the club would be obliged to surrender its lease, she has made a bid for the property should that contingency arise. The friends of Rudolph Aronson are very vigorous in their assertions that the Casino Club is all right, and that the Casino will be opened as a clubhouse and music hall under the Aronson management by the middle of next month, and if this is true Miss Davenport's bid will be pigeonholed. So long as the club pays the monthly rent it cannot be dislodged, even should the Casino remain permanently closed.

—Henry Arthur Jones.—This playwright, who is such a prominent figure in the theatrical world of this country and Europe, is now at Nice, where he is completing a new comedy which is to be produced at the St. James's Theatre at the opening of the London season. He writes to Charles Frohman that his play "The Masqueraders" has been translated and adapted to the German stage, and will be produced in Berlin next month. For the last two years the German theatrical market, which at one time furnished so much good material for England and this country, has been compelled to depend on England and France for novelties, the German authors having failed to produce a single genuine success during that time.

—Brownie Calendars Once More.—The artistic calendars presented as souvenirs of the fiftieth performance of "The Brownies" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, proved such acceptable gifts to the audience that many requests for copies of them have been sent to the theatre. The management has determined to issue another edition, to signalize the one hundredth performance of "The Brownies," which will be given Wednesday evening, Jan. 30. These calendars are masterpieces of artistic work, and are an ornament to any library or drawing room. The season of "The Brownies" closes Feb. 2.

—Melodrama That Pays.—Jacob Litt, the Western manager, has an abiding faith in melodrama, based on dollars and cents. He says that "In Old Kentucky," which is now being played by four companies, has made more money for manager and author than any American play ever presented. He is now preparing for production another of Mr. Dazey's melodramas, called "The War of Wealth," which will be presented for the first time in Philadelphia next month, and he expects this play to prove as great a money winner as "In Old Kentucky."

—Next Sunday's Popular Concert.—The most interesting programme of the whole Sunday night series of popular concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House is that prepared for next Sunday evening. In addition to a miscellaneous programme by the orchestra under the direction of Anton Seidl, in the early part of the evening Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be given for the second part, with Mme. Nordica, Mme. Scalchi, M. Plancon, and Signor Tamagno as the vocalists. This will be the latter's first appearance at these concerts.

—Last Week of the Kendals.—The programme for the farewell week of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal at Abbey's, beginning next Monday, has been arranged as follows: Monday and Tuesday, "Lady Clancarty;" Wednesday and Thursday, "A White Lie;" Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon, "The Ironmaster." These will be the final appearances of the Kendals in New-York, for several years at least.

—Empire Theatre School.—The next exhibition by the students of the Empire Theatre Dramatic School will be given next Thursday afternoon in the Empire Theatre. These original plays will be presented: "An Angel's Sin," by Alexander H. Laidlaw, Jr.; "The Three Miss Biddles," by Alice Yates Grant and Edwin Star Belknap, and "Philopena," by Edwin Star Belknap.

—Wilson Barrett's Farewell.—The eight weeks' engagement of Wilson Barrett at the American Theatre will close to-morrow night. The English actor will present "Othello" to-night and "The Silver King" to-morrow afternoon and evening. Next Monday night Manager T. Henry French will produce at this house a new American play called "The District Attorney."

—Two Chicago Successes.—"The Bauble Shop" as presented by John Drew and his company at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, has proved a great success, and Mr. Drew has astonished his audiences by his ability to do serious as well as comedy work. At the Columbia Theatre "1492" has also duplicated its success in this city, and will be given a run.

—Beerbohm Tree's Opening Week.—Beerbohm Tree will open his American tour at Abbey's Theatre Jan. 28, presenting "The Red Lamp" and "The Ballad Monger." This bill will be repeated Tuesday night and at the Saturday matinée. The rest of the week will be devoted to Sydney Grundy's "A Bunch of Violets."

—Uncle Josh All Right.—Denman Thompson, who was forced by illness to retire from the cast of "The Old Homestead" at the Star for two nights, has completely recovered, and reappeared last evening. "The Old Homestead" has renewed its old-time popularity, and large audiences are the rule at the Star.

M. J. Dean Will and Short His Nose.

Robert J. Dean of M. J. Dean & Co., bonded warehouse men was removed to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance yesterday morning suffering from an abrasion of his nose. He fell on the icy sidewalk in Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Allas. (letters for Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Allas";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.")

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Stikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Auranis with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES H. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Lepont..Jan. 19, 10 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf..Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
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Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.
For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M. | Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M. | *Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M. | *Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 A.M.
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From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York, On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 408 Walnut St.
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Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M. | Campania, Feb. 9, 5 A. M.
Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 A.M. | Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M. | Auranis, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

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American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A.M. | Paris, Feb. 6, 11 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Waesland, Jan. 23, 3 P.M. | Belgenland, Jan. 30, 7:30 A.M.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,...Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....March 2, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
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WARRIMOO, Feb. 18. | MIOWERA, March 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
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